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THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 16, 1850 For the National Era

"EUREKA" - I HAVE FOUND IT.

THE SEAL MOTTO OF CALIFORNIA.

BY IRENE. Long years ago, when the New World lay un-molested in its wild grandeur, an Indian king

held rude but firm sway over the tribes beyond the golden mountains. Kinaulu was a fierce warrior, with a wild, savage soul, just fitted to the giant, athletic frame that towered in proud dig-nity so far above the dark forms around him. None dared resist his all-powerful will—none dared incur his fearful anger. The flash of his fiery eye never softened but in the presence of Monita, the beautiful and gentle Indian girl whom he loved. No wonder that even his iron heart was entangled in the bewildering meshes

of love, for Monita was very beautiful. But the maiden looked with cold eyes upon the great chieftain; and while he yet wooed, a strange, new sound echoed among the mountains. With eager haste and silent wonder, Kinaulu, with a score of chiefs, began the ascent of the rugged rocks. On and on they bounded, leaping among the awful chasms, or balancing on some dizzy height; yet ever up and on. Louder and nearer rang the strange voice, and now, with clear dis-tinctness, came the shout: "Eureka! Eureka! One moment more, and the savage band reached a broad, flat rock, where a novel sight filled them

with awe and fear. There stood a group of pale men, in Spanish garb, from beyond the seas. One prominent, manly figure, with outstretched arms and beam-

wilderness below. Kinaulu liked not the resounding "Eureka," though the strange intru-

and princely bearing won the maiden's heart, and

she fied with the white warrior.

With threatening vengeance flew the swiftfooted Kinaulu in pursuit of his lost Monita. strode the giant chieftain, till from the topmo and, with uplifted arm, cursed the white man with a bitter curse: "May the spirit of Monita

land of my fathers!"

the dead. Their heavy slumbers are unbroken by the din of the hammer, the busy strife, and the solid tread of the white man's march. Cities spring up as in the days of magic, and the wild exciting cry, "Eureka!" again resounds among the mountains and along the coasts of the Golden Land. suffering " are felt in every heart, and fathers. brothers, and sons, are sleeping in nameless graves, while yearning hearts wait their return to distant firesides. The rest struggle bravely on, now casting a wistful, longing glance towards the far-off home; then, with fresh courage, seek pursuits, and continued to devote much of her the glittering dust so eagerly gathered. weary search for gold, but the spirit of Monita guides them hither and thither, and they wander up and down, tormented and bewildered. Some reward for his toil. Rosedale, Aug. 13, 1850.

From the New York Evangelist. CONGRESSIONAL BURYING-GROUND.

At the funeral of General Taylor, one of the officiating elergymen expressed the hope that Congress might be induced, at some not distant day, to purchase Mount Vernon, and convert it into a Congressional cemetery. Though I cannot say it was in good taste in that East room, over the dead body of the President of the United States, to start such an idea, an idea which would unavoidably divert the minds of all present from the great and solemn occasion, yet the suggestion is one of importance, and well worthy of the pub lic attention. For years the question has been asked, What shall be done with Mount Vernon? To whom, embosoming the remains of the Father of his Country, shall it in future years belong? Shall it come into the possession of some profligate, drunken wretch, who may treat those hallowed remains with contempt? Or shall the nafamily of Washington, the public are at ease, but this cannot be always. Other proprietors

will unavoidably have possession.

The chief objection to its purchase by Congress has been, that Congress could make no use of it, and all care of it would soon be neglected. But here is an use of it, and a most important and appriate one, and one becoming every year, to thousands of citizens in every State of our vast Republic, one of intense interest. My mind glows. it, Here, around the Father of his Country, let the mighty dead of the nation be gathered, as they fall at Washington in the public service. would at once have the place purchased, the grounds suitably prepared; the now in the Congressional ground at Washington, with the monuments, removed—it could easily noiselessly, and respectfully be done. the janitor occupy the house, while it shall stand, and improve the farm. With greater ease and less expense could the bodies of all deceased members of the Government hereafter be transported thither by a small steamer, than they are now taken to the Congressional ground, two miles

And what a place of interest it would be, not only to all friends of the interred visiting Washington, but to all others. In walking through the present ground, a peculiarly out of the way and Mount Vernon be the cemetery, and who would not be willing to have his family friend or Representative in Congress repose there. Never, I may almost say, would the remains of John Quincy Adams or John C. Calhoun have been transport. Church Bell." The first of these, a ballad, we 1848. ed to their distant homes, could they have found a

is paid all over our country to public cemeteries, et Mount Vernon become the Mount Auburn, the Greenwood, the Mount Hope, of the country

For the National Era. THE WORLD WITHIN.

Oh hidden, inner life! oh land No earthly light hath shined upon-Where walk in glory, hand in hand, Great heroes of the ages gone.

What wonder from the world without, From senseless change of sun and dew, From men who grope in fear and doubt, With joyful heart I turn to you!

There, with deep, spiritual eyes, Crowd the great Poets of the world-There mighty Warriors to the skies

Their gleaming banners have unfurled. There, skilful in scholastic lore,

The thoughtful sage with brow serene-Fair children, (buds the young Earth wore Long since upon her breast,) with sheen Of golden curls untouched by hoar, In royal beauty walk between

There, at the stake, stout martyr bands Sing loudly their triumphal psalm; There the pale nun, with folded hands, And eyes upraised in holy calm.

Dim-seen, and girt with golden mist, Deep Dreams and shadowy Hopes are there-Far-reaching Thoughts, and, sunlight kissed, Pure Aspirations fill the air.

And into deathless life Death-led, Fair-shining with a light divine. Dear friends I thought forever fled, Ye too, ye too, again are mine!

Oh, world of changing joys and woes, Of care and fear and death and sin, In you my heart seeks not repose My beaven, my kingdom, is within! March 17, 1850.

For the National Era.

THE WRITINGS OF MRS. MAYO.*

The subject of this memoir was one of those ure-minded and sensitively organized beings hat generally depart from this to a more heavenly clime before their powers are fully disclosed. Her earthly life was short, but, like the more ing face, gozed far away upon the Pacific, that lay in majestic grandeur below them. With glistening eyes, and proud enthusiasm swelling his heart, another joyous "Eureka!" burst from his burning lips, and echoed and reschoed among the evenness of her temper and disposition, the rocks, and then rolled down the mountain sides in strength of her moral convictions, the depth and rocks, and then rolled down the mountain sides in thundering tones. Months of weary toil and suffering were repaid in this hour of joy, while beholding the long-sought waters; and, with pious zeal, Vasco de Balboa and his sturdy band knelt in gratitude before the newly-erected cross.

The dusky warriors looked on in motionless its rainbow tings to every faculty of her mind. surprise, till assured they beheld mortals like themselves; then with silent footsteps retraced their way down the mountain defiles to the dark life. In some respects, her experience was differoutward things, the animating principle of her life. In some respects, her experience was differ-ent from the generality of female writers. She was happy. Her life flowed on in a smooth and ders came to smoke the pipe of peace and promised the protection of their gods.

The timid Monita beheld the mysterious comers with awe and admiration. Vasco saw the wild flower, and in an enthusiastic passion vowed to transplant it to his native soil. His noble beauty and admiration was nappy. Her life flowed on in a smooth and gentle current, blessing all with whom it came in contact, and receiving blessings in return. A shade of pensiveness is sometimes manifest in her writings; but the sheet anchor of her soul was a strong, confiding trust in God, which sustained her in every vicissitude of life. No outwas a strong, confiding trust in God, which sustained her in every vicissitude of life. No outward change of fortune or circumstance could disturb the peace and serenity of her mind. Deep down in the recesses of her nature there was a well-spring of spiritual life that gave fertility to Over the rocks and up the mountain heights her imagination, and a cheering and religious as he bounded in unwearied strength. Away, away pect to all she wrote. The most interesting feature of her biography is the revelation it gives us pinnacle he looked down upon the fugitives, who clambered among the passes in anxious haste. of her inner life, and the progressive development and growth of her mind. It makes us acquainted One moment his flashing eyes were fixed upon | with the history of an individual soul, and is more them, and then with unerring aim, a quivering at meaning them, and then with unerring aim, a quivering at meaning them, and then with unerring aim, a quivering at meaning them, and then with unerring aim, a quivering at meaning them. Some voice may say, 'I have not seen of late. The old gray Beggar standing at our gate?' The following poem, and them, with the meaning them, and then, with unerring aim, a quivering at meaning them. Some voice may say, 'I have not seen of late. The old gray Beggar standing at our gate?' The following poem, and then, with unerring aim, a quivering at meaning them. The old gray Beggar standing at our gate?' The following poem, and then, with the mistory of them and them, and then, with the mistory of them and them are the mistory of the mistory of them. The old gray Beggar standing at our gate?' The following poem, and them are them are the mistory of the mistory of them.

ever wander here, and lead astray the footsteps of the white stranger; and may the Great Spirit beautiful tribute of affection to her memory. It able genius, Edgar A. Poe. bring sorrow and suffering to the palefaces who shows a delicate appreciation of her virtues, and cry 'Eureka!' from the mountain-tops of the a modest but truthful estimate of her moral and intellectual worth. It is written with great pu-He was avenged; and in mournful silence rity of style, and breathes a spirit of such fervent the gaunt and stricken warrior returned to his and trustful piety that the mind and heart of the people.

Years have numbered those Indian hosts with lifted to a holy communion with the gentle and gifted woman whose life and character it unfolds. From it we learn that she was born in Shirley Cities spring village, Middlesex county, Mass., March 17, 1819 and that her life was spent in the usual occups tions of childhood and youth, until she arrived at the age of early womanhood. She was a good But the curse of the Indian chieftain hangs like a cloud over that doomed region. "Sorrow and friends on those occasions of trial to the young known as "examination days," through her diffident and sensitive disposition Astronomy and botany were favorite studies, and she read

poetry with great taste and feeling Soon after this, she became engaged in literary The time to study and writing until her death. There miner comes down with his booty, but the wily is no doubt that she began to write for the public gambler wins his treasure. The merchant speeds at too early an age, and without sufficient culture his trade and counts his thousands; but in a night and mental training. But her first productions it is all swept away, and naught remains but a were so well received, that a strong temptation The mechanic tries his skill, but was created to write for public gratification; and the stormy waters rush upon his handiwork, and there is no doubt that she wrote much because his labor is lost. Again hope leads them to the writing was a pleasure to her, besides which there were other laudable motives tending to the same esult. She, however, made amends for this en ror at a later period, and became a diligent stu strong hearts resist the whisperings of the wan- dent of the best authors in the English language dering spirit, and they alone break the spell; but the Indian's curse rests heavily upon the land of his fathers, and "Eureka!" dies faintly upon best German authors, from some of which she the lips of the weary and heart-sick who finds no has made many excellent translations. Her earlier efforts were published in the "Universalis and Ladies' Repository," a religious and literary magazine, of which she afterwards became a reg ular contributor. Among the most popular of her tales were "Annette Lee," "The Palfreys, and "Ellen Clifford, or the Genius of Reform The latter two were published in book form, and,

soon after, two additional volumes, entitled Spring Flowers" and the "Poetry of Woman." and literary souvenir, which she edited through ten successive volumes, that she devoted her best true to nature, rather given to an excess of sentiowers. The first volume of this work was published in 1840, and continued under her editorial management up to the year of her death, since which it has passed into the hands of its present talented editress, Mrs. C. M. Sawyer. It has al-ways maintained its place among the first class of country and village life, and real goodness and American annuals, and contained the best productions of her pen. During the last few years all artificial accomplishments and fashionable folof her life she attained to a high standard of literary merit, and many of the faults of her earlier productions had entirely disappeared from her writings. She now enjoyed the society of a number of gifted and highly cultivated minds, and was tion take possession, and guard and preserve the doubtless much improved by the sympathy and themselves, are never dull, and the conversations tomb of Washington? While it remains in the friendly criticism of her husband, to whom she are conducted in an animated and lively manner was married in 1847, and who is distinguished as that secures a delightful interest. A pure tone well for his literary attainments as for his labors in the department of Christian morals. Much her tales. Those of a late date exhibit a great time to time, and as often as may be necessary, to credit is also due to her publisher, Mr. Abel Tompkins, of Boston, for his encouragement and friendly patronage during the whole of her literary career. The pride he felt in her growing reputation, the sincerity of his friendship, sparing no pains to give her works all the advan of the typographic art, are as honorable to his sition she has written though the writer of this character as they were advantageous to her, in does not concur in the opinion.

the communion she sought with the public mind. this volume are judiciously made. They are arranged so as to exhibit the growth and improve-world of letters should have been called away from ment of her mind, beginning with her first pro-ductions, and ending with those which last came maturity of her powers. In estimating her merductions, and ending with those which last came maturity of her powers. In estimating her mer-from her pen. Her translations from the German its as a writer, we are to consider that she had but are said to evince a fine appreciation of the beauties of German literature. tain several from Goethe, Muller, Uhland, and of the best. It is written in the ballad style, and the fact that mest of her writings

De Beaumonaire,", "The Old Mill," and "The departed this life on Sunday, the 9th of July, any slave or slaves so induced, persuaded, or en-

powers in that style of composition "LEILA GREY.

> "The tassels wave upon the birch, The maple blushes o'er the stream, And through the oriel of the church, I see the May-moon's yellow beam Oh here, upon this moss grown wall. Another year, another May,

I saw this same sweet moonlight fall On me and Leila Grey! " Cold lay her languid hand in mine, Pale, pale her face beside me shone; 'Sweet Leila Grey, as I am thine Say, say that thou art all mine own!

She smiled—she sighed—'Behold,' she said,
'Where, from the church tower darkly thrown, The shadow of the cross lies spread By you sepulchral stone. "There, ere the May-moon comes again,

The hand that presses thine will lie; Before the reaper cuts the grain, The death mist will o'ercloud my eye. But oh, dear Willie, do not weep, For I am weavy, weary here!
And fain beneath you cross would sleep, Before another year!

"But when another May returns, And through the oriel of the church, The golden moonlight dimly burns, And lights the tassels of the birch; When yonder maple by the tower,

Stands blushing like a virgin bride,

Oh come, dear Willie, at this hour,

And seat thee by my side!" "Sweet Leila, I obey thy call, The May moon lights the tasselled birch, And I, upon the moss-grown wall. Am sitting near the gray old church;

The shadow of the cross is thrown, Where gleams a marble tablet now— 'Twas all the same twelve months agone-But, Leila, where art thou ?"

accustomed to rest his weary limbs, under the shade of the trees. It is a summer evening, and the Spruance Sturgeon, Underwood, Wales, Walker, silent moon above him is the only witness of the scene. A vision of one who had shared his earthly lot, and preceded him to the spirit world, fills his closing sight.

"A vision blessed him! Through his silver hair"

Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb, and Winthrop—36.

Messrs. Gwin and Fremont then appeared, took the usual oath, and were assigned seats.

Mr. Barnwell submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted:

"A vision blessed him! Through his silver hair He felt the touch of fingers soft and fair, Ani o'er him flowed the glory of an eye, Outshining all the blueness of the sky.
'Sweet sainted One! and dost thou love me yet? I knew, I knew thou could'st not quite forget! I knew, I knew that thou would'st come at last 'To kiss my lips and tell me all is past!'

"A glow of transport lit his closing eve: He raised his arms exulting toward the sky; A rosy tint, like morning's earliest streak, Flushed, in celestial softne: s, o'er his cheek, Then paled away; the sunbeam, too, that shone Upon his reverend head, had so tly gone. Then stooped the vision, clasped him to her breast, And bore his spirit up to endless rest.

"There was no tolling of church bells that hour; No funeral banner waved from hill or tower ; Far in the forest loneliness away, Unwept of men, the rained temple lay. O, what would all earth's pageantries avail The spirit whom the harps of angels hail! The solemn dirge, the dismal knell, were vain To him who lives and clasps his love again!

"That night the stars were watchers of the dead! That night a snowy shroud of flowers was spread By the soft breezes o'er his still, cold breast. No breaking sobs disturbed the sleeper's rest O, who will miss the old Man from the earth? None save the winds and stars; though at some heart! Some voice may say, 'I have not seen of late

pated in the scenes she so frequently describes.

The memoir is written by her husband, the these "Selections." It illustrates the varied char-

"THE CHURCH BELL.

' Merrily rings the pealing bell, Cheerily sweeps it through the dell. Up in the tree top, down in the well, Ding-a-dong! ding! High through the welkin it floats and rings

Low in the valley, amid the springs, Dies away in soft murmurings: Ding-a-ding! dong! "Through the boughs of the graceful birch,

Ding-a-ding! dong! Gleams the door of the ivied porch. Leading in to the old stone church Ding-a-dong! ding! As the arly star of an autumn night,

Standeth ready her vows to plight-Ding-a-ding! dong! "Slowly tolls the brazen bell-Ding! dong! ding!

Boometh through the hollow dell. Ding! ding! dong! Now it shakes the rock and ground. Now it dreamily floats around, Dying 'mid the wood profound-Ding! dong! ding!

"Who on you black hearse is borne? Ding! deng! ding! Some old pilgrim, tired and worn? Nay, the bride of last year's morn ! Ding! ding! dong! Let the brazen bell deplore her, Let the willow tree weep o'er her-He she loved hath gone before her-

The volume also contains selections from he rose writings. The stories entitled "Debby incoln," and "Lydia Vernon," are evident ly among the most happily-conceived of the numerous tales she has written. Her heroes Spring Flowers" and the "Poetry of Woman." and heroines are mostly such creatures of her But it was to the "Rose of Sharon," a religious and literary souvenir, which she edited through admired in actual life. They are generally mentalism, and chosen from that period of life when this excess is perfectly natural, besides being acted out in a natural way, and associated with the highest and best qualities of mind and moral worth appear to the best advantage, lies are set off in the most unfavorable contrast The incidents of her stories are natural, and show that she was capable of cultivating it with

In closing this notice, we cannot help express The Selections from her writings contained in ing a regret that one whose efforts promised so much for her future usefulness and eminence in the

quote entire, as affording a fair specimen of her engraving is apparently well executed, it fails to do justice to the portrait, which we have had the pleasure of seeing. No engraver, however, could transfer to paper the spiritual beauty and heavenly illumination which overspread her countenance when it was animated by conversation, and which the artist has so faithfully represented on canvass. The book contains 432 pages, and is closely printed, and bound in gilt and morocco, and in muslin binding.

West Bridgewater, Mass. CONGRESS.

SENATE. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1850. Mr. Douglas presented the credentials of the Hon. Wm. M. Gwin, Senator elect from the State

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

of California, which were read. Mr. Barnwell presented the credentials of the Hon. John C. Fremont, Senator elect from the State of California.

Mr. Davis of Mississippi moved the reference of these credentials to the Committee on the Ju-

diciary, with instructions to report the law and Mr. Douglas said that all the precedents were in favor of the admission of the Senators Mr. Foote said that he would vote against

the reference of these credentials.

Mr. Davis of Mississippi modified his motion so as to read as follows:

Resolved, That the credentials of Wililam M. Gwin and John C. Fremont, presenting them-selves as Senators elect from the State of California, be referred to the Committee on the Ju-

diciary, with instructions to report on the law and the facts. And the question being taken thereon, the mo-

tion was rejected as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Barnwell, Berrien,
Butler, Davis of Mississippi. Hunter, Mason,
Morton, Pratt, Sebastian, Soulé, and Turney—12. The concluding stanzas of "The Beggar's Death Scene" are touchingly beautiful. The poem represents him as a destitute old man, whom we may presume had seen better days, and who dies alone in a piece of woodland, where he had been ing, Felch, Foote, Green, Hamlin, Jones, King,

Resolved, That the Senate proceed to ascertain the classes in which the Senators of the State of California shall be inserted, in conformity with the resolution of the 14th May, 1789, and as the Constitution requires.

Ordered, That the Secretary put into the ballot-box three papers of equal size, numbered one, two, three; each of the Senators of the State of California shall draw out one paper. No. 1, if drawn, shall entitle the member to be placed in the class of Senators whose terms of service will expire the third day of March, 1851; No. 2, in the class whose terms will expire the third day of March, 1853; and No. 3, in the class whose terms will expire the third day of March, 1855. The ballots being prepared as directed under the last resolution—

Mr. Gwin drew the ballot marked No. 3, and Mr. Fremont drew the ballot marked No. 1. So the term of Mr. Fremont will expire on the 4th of March, 1851. And the term of Mr. Gwin will expire on the 4th of March, 1855.

Mr. Chase gave notice that on to-morrow, or some subsequent day, he would ask leave to intro-A bill to prohibit slavery in the Territories of

The bill extending the patent of Moore and Hascall was recommitted to the Committee on The following bills, yesterday ordered to be en-

time, and passed: tion of land to the State of Indiana, to aid in the construction of a railroad from a point on the boundary line between Indiana and Illinois, nea its intersection with Lake Michigan, to the city southern Michigan railroad at or near where the same enters said State of Indiana;

The bill making Milwaukie, in the State of Wisconsin, a port of entry, and for other pur-The bill from the House for the relief of Wm.

S. Harding; The bill to permit vessels from the British North American provinces to lade and unlade at such places in any collection district of the United States as he may designate; A bill to grant to the State of Missouri a

right of way and a portion of the public land for the purpose of aiding in making a railroad from St. Louis to the western boundaries of the A bill for the relief of Charles R. Reeder,

Walter R. Johnson, and the representatives of Mr. Rusk moved, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill granting a pension to John Le Roy, which was taken up, amended, and ordered to be engrossed for a third

Mr. Shields called up the bill granting bounty land to the officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the service of the United States; and after debate, and the discussion of several proposed amendments, the bill was again postponed. Mr. Davis of Massachusetts moved that the President's message, transmitting a copy of the Constitution of New Mexico and the accompany-

ing papers, be printed.

The question being taken by yeas and nays, the motion was agreed to by the following vote:
YEAS—Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Benton, Bright, C'ss, Chase, Davis of Massachusetts, Day ton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Ewing, Foote, Fremont, Green, Mangum, Norris, Pearce, Phelps Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Underwood Wales, Walker, Whitcomb, and Winthrop,—27 Nays—Messrs. Atchison, Berrien, Butler, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Downs, Felch, Jones, King, Mason, Mor-

ton, Pratt, Sturgeon, and Turney-16. tion of the special order, being the following A bill to suppress the slave trade in the District

of Columbia. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Represent alives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the --- day of - next, it shall not be lawful to bring into the District of Columbia any slave whatever, for the purpose of being sold, or for the purpose of being placed in depot, to be subsequently transferred to any other State or place to be sold as And if any slave shall be brought merchandise. into the said District by its owner, or by the authority or consent of its owner, contrary to the provisions of this act, such slave shall thereupon come liberated and free.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for each of the Corporations of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, from improvement in this kind of composition, and show that she was capable of cultivating it with success, though her friends seem to regard this trict as merchandise, contrary to the provisions of portion of her writings as much inferior to her this act, by such appropriate means as may appear noetry. "The Gossipings of Idle Hours," are to either of the said Corporations expedient and proper. And the same power is hereby vested in the levy court of Washington county, if any attempt shall be made within its jurisdictional limits to establish a depot or place of confinement for slaves brought into the said District as merchandise for sale contrary to this act.

The following sections have been added to the

bill on motion of Mr. Pearce. SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That if any free just entered upon her literary life, most of her person or persons, within the District of Columbia The Selections conmuller, Uhland, and no one expects an exhibition of the highest intelor other means, to entice or induce any slave or others, which certainly are very beautiful. Of lectual power. That she was not more exten- slaves to run away from his, her, or their owner her original poems, "Udullo" is regarded as one sively known to the world at large was owing to or lawful possessor, or shall in any manner aid, abet, or assist any slave or slaves in running away glows with true poetic fire. The poems entitled the public only through the press of the religious or escaping from the owner or lawful possessor of "Stanzas on the Death of Mrs. J. H. Scott," in My Father," The Last Lay," "Autumn Musings," "The Supremacy of God," "The Retrospect," "The Ferry," "The Beggar's Death Scene," though not among her very latest prodreary spot, I have felt a sort of repugnance at hav- ductions, and some of them among the earliest, is given in a work bearing substantially this title, of Columbia; and upon conviction, by verdict, ing a distinguished man buried there. But let are full of true poetry, in various measure, and by Rufus H. Griswold, and in another similar confession, or otherwise, shall be imprisoned in work by Thomas Buchanan Read, in both of the penitentiary not more than ten nor less than

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That in case 548.

The volume of Selections and Memoir contains harbored with the intent to assist him, her, or ed to their distant homes, could they have found a resting-place beside the Father of his Country.

Yes, Mr. Editor, in this age, when such attention

The volume of Selections and Memoir contains harbored with the intent to assist him, her, or likeness engraved on steel by D. L. Glover, them, in running away, or escaping from service, from a portrait by T. B. Read. Although the

vice of the lawful owner or owners, any person convicted as aforesaid of such enticing, persuading, assisting, or harboring, shall also be sentenced by the said court to pay to the owner or owners of said slave or slaves the value of the same, to be assessed and determined by the said court, to be assessed and determined by the s recovered by execution, as in cases of other judg-

reside within their respective jurisdictional limits, and to remove therefrom all free negroes residing, or coming to reside therein, who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the laws and ordinances made or to be made touching such residence, or the prohibition thereof; and to enforce such removal or a compli nce with such ordinances, by fine and imprisonment at labor, or either, at their

Mr. Mason moved to amend the bill by striking

the motion of Mr. Pearce.

Messrs. Mason, Clay, Pearce, and Underwood, debated the amendment.

Mr. Pearce moved to amend the first section of the bill by striking out the following concluding the bill by striking out the following concluding words: "Such slave shall thereupon become liberated and free;" and insert in lieu thereof:

"Such owner or the agent of such owner shall be subject to a penalty of five hundred dollars, to be recovered by action qui tam, one-half to the informer and the other half to the corporation within whose limits the offence may be committed, and in every such case bail shall be required, any law to the contrary notwithstanding."
This amendment was debated, and was then re-

ected—yeas 16, nays 26—as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Atchison, Bell, Berrien, Dawson, Downs, Foote, Houston, King, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Underwood,

ond Yulee—16.

Navs — Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Benton, Chase, Clay, Davis of Massachusetts, Davis of Mississippi, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Ewing, Greene, Hamlin, Jones, Mangum, Norris, Seward, Shields, Smith, triot; and they must not deceive themselves in Supposing States of the Senate was a step towards the abolition of slavery in the District; and they must not deceive themselves in Supposing States of the Senate was a step towards the abolition of slavery in the District; and they must not deceive themselves in

Soulé, Turney, Underwood, and Yulee—18.
Navs—Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Benton,
Bright, Chase, Clay, Davis of Massachusetts,
Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge
of Iowa, Ewing, Felch, Foote, Greene, Hamlin,

Sec. 1. Slavery shall forever cease within the District of Columbia, and all persons held in bondage therein shall be free. The Secretary of the Interior shall audit and pay, to all persons holding slaves within the District at the time this act takes effect, such damages as they shall suffer by the passage thereof; and the sum of two hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to carry this act into execution, out of any money in the

treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC 2. An election shall be held in the District of Columbia to ascertain whether this bill is approved by the people thereof. Those who approve the act shall express their approbation by a balthe bill extending the patent of Moore and call was recommitted to the Committee on the following bills, yesterday ordered to be ensed, were severally taken up, read a third, and passed:

he bill granting the patent of Moore and lot containing the words "For emancipation in the District." Those who are opposed shall vote by ballot containing the words, "Against emancipation in the District." All persons entitled to vote for any municipal officer in the District, and all citizens of the United States residing within the District. and on public notice of not less than three months to be given by the Marshal of the District. If a majority of the votes given at such election shall be in favor of this act, it shall go into effect immediately. If a majority of the votes shall be against the same, this act shall be void and of

Mr. Baldwin said that the resolutions of the Legislature of Connecticut, which he had presented to the Senate a short time since tained a recommendation in favor of the abolition of slavery in the District, with a proper compensation to the owners. So far, the amendment was in conformity with his instructions. But he was not prepared to vote for the proposition of the Senator from New York, as an amendment to this bill. He said that its effect would be to embarrass the passage of the bill, and prevent the uppression of the slave trade in the District. The bill, it was true, was now in a shape that could not receive his vote; but he had hopes that the amendments added to it would be stricken out by the House, and that when it came back it would pass the Senate. This amendment would prevent the passage of any bill on the subject

Mr. Mangum said that he had been willing at any time during the past twenty-five years to vote for the abrogation of the slave trade in the District of Columbia. But it would appear, from the course gentlemen thought proper to pursue, that nothing would satisfy them. They seemed determined to go on, even if their course would result in causing blood to flow knee deep at the South. For one, he would go no further. He would not now vote for the bill.

Mr. Dawson said that all knew the deep feeling and great excitement which prevailed at this time in the South and in other sections of the country. Their efforts had been directed to the adoption of such measures as would tend to allay that excitement and to restore the whole country once more to harmony and kind feeling. He was orry to see that such feelings did not actuate all Was this proposition calculated to do good? Would it allay excitement, or tend to bring the two sections to terms of fraternal kindness? Was it not, on the contrary, calculated to widen the breach already existing, and cause those friendly relations which may again exist to be forever destroyed? He could not regard the proposition as having any other than an immoral tendency. He could consider it as nothing more than an effort to build up the falling fabric of a party whose object has been to divide the country ectional divisions. It was the last effort of a set of disappointed politicians who have separated from the two great parties, the Whig and Democratic, and formed themselves into a great Free-Soil party. Their object was to build up a name and a reputation for individuals who could never rise to distinction or respectability in either of the two great parties. He could see nothing but the most unkind and alarming effect to result from the introduction of such a proposition.

Mr. Dayton said that he was not in fever of New York. He was not in favor of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia at this time. The proposition had been sprung upon the Senate without notice. The citizens of the District had made no movement in its favor; they had not been consulted, they had expressed no desire to have slavery abolished. The proposition does ordinary channels through which measures of its importance should pass. It has not been the subject of consideration by any committee. No report has been made on the subject. Another reason, and a sufficient one for him, why he should vote against the amendment, was its only effect would be to defeat the bill now before the Senate.

He thought that the proposition was objectionable at this time. Now, when the public feeling and opinion was about to settle down upon things as they are, it was he thought, inauspicious to bring forward this proposition, and thus open a new sore, and rekindle the fires of agitation and

Mr. Pratt alluded to the reasons given by

Senator from Connecticut for opposing this bill at this time. The Senator had stated that he would likely to follow, from the adoption of the amendvote against the amendment because it would de-feat the bill now before the Senate, and because the wise and wholesome amendments which had been added to the bill would be stricken out by the House. He thought it strange that the Senator could desire that those amendments which provided a punishment for stealing a slave in this District should be stricken out. Why should the Senator object to giving the owner of slave prop erty the same protection which is securad to his own personal property? The laws in the District were inadequate to the protection of proper- lief of the American Colonization Society. ty here, because no sufficient punishr provided against those who deprived the owner

ments.

SEC 5. And be it further enacted, That the said Corporations and the said levy court, respectively, shall be and they are hereby invested with the power to prohibit the coming of free negroes to reside within their respective jurisdictional limits. Mr. Atchison said that he desired that the every inch of territory acquired from Mexico, and he thinks that that is sufficient for the present. The Senator believed that the Southern from it the first two sections, so as to leave in the bill nothing but what had been added thereto by and when all was settled and quiet, then he would was decided in the affirmative—yeas 29, nays 16—

> Mr. Dayton said that he voted on all occasions according to his own judgment. He denied that the Senator from Missouri had any right, by inference or otherwise, to state how he (Mr. D.)
>
> | Mays—Messrs. Atchison, Barnwell, Benton,

e would be loude propared to the select might dictate.

Mr. Mason asked if the rules did not require every Senator to vote?

The President replied in the affirmative.
Mr. Mason said that he was at a loss which to choose—the amendment or the bill. The one proposed to do a thing directly and openly, the other indirectly. The one proposed to out the whole cord; the other to cut a single strand.

Mr. Chase said that gentlemen were correct in

Mississippi, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Ewing, Greene, Hamlin, Jones, Mangum, Norris, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb, and Winthrop—26.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Mason to strike out the first two sections.

Mr. Underwood asked a division of the question, and it was first taken on striking out the first year ion, and decided in the negative—yeas 18, nays 30—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Atchison, Berrien, Butler, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Downs, Houston, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Turney, Underwood, and Yulee—18.

Nays—Ressrs. Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Benton, Bright, Chase, Clay, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge in the support it, he is a step towards the abolition of slavery in the District of California, and for the supported the bill as it came from the committee, but, owing to the amendments which have been made, he could not now vote for it. When principles were involved, he never hesitated as to how he should vote. When a proposition came before him involving a principle which he avowed, he was ready to vote for it at any time and under any circumstances. The amendment of the Senate was a prepared to vote for it. It had been said that this proposition was preferable to the bill, and he was prepared to vote for it. It had been said that this proposition was an effort by a party composed of men who could not support it, he support it was a step towards the abolition of slavery in the District of California, and for the deceive themselves in supposing it to be the last step. He would have been will not support it to the heat step. He would have survey of public lands.

A bill to provide for the appointment of a surveyor general in the State of California, and for the survey of public lands.

A bill to provide for the surveyor general in the State of California, and they was read to the Jones, Mangum, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb, and Winthrop—30. either of the two great parties. He saw men in shape that would enable him to support it, he The question on striking out the second section was also rejected—yeas 17, nays 31.

Mr. Seward moved to amend the bill by striking out all after the enacting clause, and insert as

Mr. Butler said that he saw but little differ-

ence in effect between the two propositions—the bill or the proposed substitute.

Mr. Foote said that he could not but regard that the present amendment was calculated to have an injurious effect on the peace of the country. He considered it virtually a proposition to dissolve the Union. The mover of it, and every other man, must know that in the present alarmed and excited state of the Southern States, the adoption of such an amendment as this now offered by the Senator from New York would have no other effect than the dissolution of the Union.

Mr. Clay opposed the amendments made to the bill on the motion of the Senator from Maryland, he would not be able to give it his support.

Mr. Clay opposed the amendment. He explained and defended the object of the original bill. He expressed the hope that when the bill should be reported to the Senate, the amendments already made would not be concurred it, and the bill, as originally reported, would be passed.

Mr. Clay opposed the amendments made to the bill on the motion of the Senator from Maryland, he would not be able to give it his support.

Mr. Clay opposed the amendments made to the bill on the motion of the Senator from Maryland, he would not be able to give it his support. other effect than the dissolution of the Union. He had intended to have voted for the bill; but,

sented at the South by dishonest editors and designing politicians, he would not vote for it. The South had been agitated by false representations of the object and effect of this bill.

Mr. Winthrop said that if he voted against this amendment, it would not be because he believed its effect would be a dissolution of the Union. He vol. at such election. Such election shall be held within six months from the passage of this act, dred slaves in a territory less that six miles thy of notice. square could have the effect of dissolving the Mr. Dickin Union of these States. He could not imagine why gentlemen could suppose that the emancipation of the slaves in a territory of a mere handkerchief extent could produce such a result Nor if he should vote against this proposition, would it be spirit, and force, and the good-sense construction because he did not believe Congress has the power to do the act contemplated by it. He had no have been introduced in the Senate, but it so happened that he had now before him some memoranda of authorities upon the subject of the pov ers of Congress over this District; and while he debate. would refer to them. Mr. W. then read from the authority of George Mason, Patrick fathers of the Constitution considered the powers of Congress over this District were exclusive and

unrestricted over every subject and matter. He also read extracts from the Journals of the House, and from reports of Committees of the House, to show that the power was considered to be in Cougress. Also, the resolutions of the Gen- they were instructed to oppose slavery as a wrong eral Assembly of Virginia of 1836, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, declaring that Congress should never abolish slavery in the District without the consent of the inhabitants, and of the States of Maryland and Virginia.

He then examined the amendment, and opposed He then examined the amendment, and opposed the police regulations of the city of Charleston. It begin with a strange declaration, that slavery shall forever cease in the District." while t goes on and allows slavery to continue if the men. ection to be held six months hence shall so decide. It is also proposed to compensate the masters for such damage as they might sustain, but made no provision for the slaves who were thus to e turned free. What was to be done for them, and what was to support them? The ame made no provision on this point at all. He considered the introduction of the proposition now as indiscreet.

Mr. Badger said that he considered the Senator from Massachusetts as most extraordinarily lucky. It was most remarkable that the Senator, not having the least idea that this proposition was to be introduced, should have the luck and the good fortune to have on his desk the most apt and appropriate references and authorities.

Mr. Winthron explained the mo

Winthrop explained that the memoranda he had used were brought by him to the Senate because of their applicability to the bill before it; he knew nothing of the intention of the Senator from New York to introduce the amendment. One portion of the references collected by him had been prepared by him in the other House, nine years ago, and had not been examined till a few lays ago, when this bill for the suppression of the slave trade had been called up. Mr. Badger said that the good fortune of the

Senator had been made more manifest by his explanation. The Senator not only has the good ortune of having his authorities and references so carefully prepared by him, ready for one bill. but, without his knowledge, the Senator from New Mr. Dayton said that he was not in favor of the proposition submitted by the Senator from New York. He was not in favor of the abolition extending back for nine years are so remarkably fitted with a case.

The Senator from Massachusetts seemed to treat the suggestion that the adoption of the amendment—the emancipation of six hundred slaves in what he termed a pocket handkerchief nave slavery abolished. The proposition does not come before the Senate through any of the ordinary channels through which recovered it. emancipation involved, and not the number of slaves, nor the extent of territory, which was the No re- foundation of the suggestion. Did the ancestors of the Senator consider the quantity of tea in the tion? Did they say, if the mother country sends over here a dozen large vessels all loaded with tea, then we will resist, but as there is now only small quantity, a mere handkerchief full, we will ed in the landing of that tea, and a similar feeling would now make the South look on the emanipation by Congress of even an inconsiderable umber of slaves as cause for alarm, resentment.

> ment, and the just grounds for believing that its adoption might tend to break up the hands of this Union. He expressed himself still favorable to the passage of the bill, and hoped his colleague would reconsider his determination to oppose it. Mr. Rusk moved, and

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-

The Senate adjourned. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1850. Mr. Underwood moved, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the re-

The bill was read, as follows:

port and maintenance, in Liberia, of the Africans recaptured on board the bark Pons, and for all supplies furnished them, of every description, for their education, for medical attention, and for lands given them, and to pay the amount which he may find so to be due to the said Society, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriat Mr. Underwood and Douglas supported the bill, and Mr. Turney opposed it.

Mr. Underwood moved, and the words for "their education," and "for lands given them," were stricken out of the bill. The bill was then

reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in Committee were concurred in.

The question was then taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading; and it as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Chase, Clay, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Ewing, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Mangum, Pearce, Pratt, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Stur-

Butler, Dawson, Dickinson Downs, Fremont, Hunter, King, Mason, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Turney, and Yulee.—16.

Mr. Fremont, pursuant to notice, introduced

ferred A bill to preserve peace among the Indian tribes in California, by providing for the extinc-tion of their territorial claims in the gold mine

the following bills, which were appropaiately re-

A bill to provide for extending the laws and judi-cial system of the United States to the State of California

A bill to provide for the appointment of a sur-veyor general in the State of California, and for

would, with the consent of the Senate, withdraw for the present his amendment. Mr. Atchison objected. Mr. Dawson said that, as the withdrawal was

or the amendment of the Senator from New York, because he believed its object was a just one.

Mr. Butler said that he saw but little difference in effect between the two propositions—the bill or the proposed substitute.

Mr. Favote said that he saw but little difference in effect between the two propositions—the motion of the Senator from Maryland, he would not be able to give it his expectation.

the true object of it was that appearing on its face. He examined the many objections made to the introduction of the resolution, and to its details. owing to the course pursued by some, and to the fact that the bill had been so grossly misrepresented at the South by dishonest editors and dein the Senate, for the first time a legislator for

amendment. He thought it a proposition unwor-Mr. Dickinson said that he was opposed to the amendment of his colleague. He against it, not for the reasons stated by others, but ecause he belived it was wrong-wrong now and wrong hereafter; and because it was against the

of the Constitution.

Mr. Winthrop replied to the Senator from New idea or knowledge that such a proposition was to have been introduced in the Senate, but it so happened that he had now before him some memoby him, in opposition to the amendment. Mr. Foote and Mr. Winthrop continued the

Mr. Ewing said the Senator from New York had offered two hours ago to withdraw his amend-Henry, Madison, and others, to show that the ment. The proposition was one which in reality fathers of the Constitution considered the powers | was abandoned by its author. He asked, why discass it further, or why not allow it to be with. drawn, that the Senate might proceed with the public business? Mr. Hale referred to the resolutions heretofore

> and an evil. He advocated the amendment of the Senator from New York, as a measure better and more acceptable than the bill as it now stood before the Senate Messrs. Winthrop, Butler, Davis of Mississippi. and Downs, continued the debate, principally upon

passed by the Legislature of his State, in which

onment of free negroes who arrive there as sea-Mr. Pearce moved the Senate adjourn, and the motion was agreed to-yeas 23, nays 18.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1850. Mr. Mason presented the petition of a number of citizens of the District of Columbia, praying the incorporation of the Pioneer Manufacturing Company of Georgetown, D. C.

Mr. King presented the memorial of the Legislature of New Mexico, praying legislation by Congress in behalf of the people of New Mexico, and in behalf of the State Government recently Mr. Seward called for the reading of the memorial, which was read. He then moved that the

emorial be referred to the Committee on Terri-

Mr. Mason moved that it be laid on the table. Mr. Chase asked the yeas and nays on the moion, which were ordered. And the question being taken, the memorial was not laid on the table—yeas 19, nays 19, as

YEAS-Messrs. Atchison, Barnwell, Berrien, Butler, Clay, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Jones, King, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Sturgeon, Underwood, and Yulee-19. NAVS-Messrs Baldwin, Benton, Bright, Chas

Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Ewing, Felch, Fremont, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Norris, Seward, Smith, Wales, Walker, and Winthrop—19.

Mr. Yulee said that he could not see what was the object of this proposed reference, unless it were for the purpose that it might result in action

contrary to the act just passed by Congress estabishing a Territorial Government. Mr. Dickinson said he was indifferent as to what course was pursued with regard to this menow left, and there was a vast amount of busines yet to be disposed of. He was opposed to the admission of New Mexico as a State, and was also opposed to the consumption of any of the remainng time of the session, by raising a tempest in a

teapot on this subject. He moved that the motion to refer be laid on the table. Mr. Seward called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered. The question being taken, the motion was

agreed to—yeas 27, nays 15, as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Barnwell, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Clay, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Gwin, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mason, Morton, Norris, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Soulé, Sturgeon, Underwood, Whitcomb, and Yulee—27. Navs-Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bright, Chase. Davis of Massachusetts. Dodge of Wisconsin

Felch, Fremont, Greene, Hamlin, Seward, Smith, Wales, Walker, and Winthrop—15.
Mr. Dickinson, from the Committee on Finance reported back the bill from the House making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the pay and mileage of members of Congress, with amend-

Mr. Bright, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill to set apart and sell to Asa Whitney, of New York, a portion of the public lands, to enable him to construct a railroad from Lake Michigan or the Mississippi river to the

ment of the boundary of Texas, and the pay-

evasion. The bills, moved to be added, were to

all intents and purposes pending as separate meas-

ures before the House. The decision of the

Speaker, however, was sustained-yeas 129, nays

After some unimportant proceedings, the House

Thursday, the 29th, the subject was resumed

when Mr. Meade objected to further action on

the bill at this time as being out of order. The

Speaker overruled the point of order, and an ap-

peal being taken, it was laid upon the table. Mr

Burt raised another point of order which was

overruled, and an appeal being taken, the Speak-

adjourned.

zation Society, yesterday ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was taken up. The question

being on the passage of the bill, Mr. Davis of Mississippi called for the yeas and navs, which were ordered, and the bill was

passed by the following vote:
YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Bell, Clay, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Ewing, Felch, Greene, Hamlin, Houston, Jones, Norris, Pratt, Seward, Shields, Smith, Sturgeon, Underwood, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb, and Winthrop—25.

Navs—Messrs. Atchison, Barnwell, Benton, Public Mischigan, Dishiration, Harteney, Markey, Walker, Whitehead, Public Public Research, Parkey, Press, Action, Public Public Research, Public Res

Butler, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Sebastian, Soulé, Turney,

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to suppress the slave trade in the

Mr. Soulé alluded to the debate which took place yesterday upon the laws alleged to be in force in the Southern cities, regulating the entrance of free negroes in those cities, and their on during their stay there. He also adverted to the letter written by a shipmasthrop, in which the practice under the laws of those cities was stated. He pronounced the statements made in the letter, both of the law of Louisiana and the practice pursued under that law in New Orleans, to be wholly and entirely

false, from beginning to end. Mr. Berrien made a similar allusion to the letter, and the statements made in it, with regard to the laws of Georgia, and the practice pursued at Savannah, with respect to the arrest and imprisonment of free negroes, and he pronounced the statements, so far as they referred to Savannah

and the laws of Georgia, to be false.

Mr. Winthrop replied, and Mr. Berrien rejoined—the point in debate being how far the Senator from Massachusetts was responsible for the statements in the letter—he having avowed, both yesterday and to-day, that he could not and did not youch for the contents of the letter.

Mr. Ewing said that he thought the letter was a matter of but small consequence. He did not think the Senator from Massachusetts had done anything which called for the severe animadver-sions made upon his conduct in so doing. He then alluded to a debate which had taken place some time since on the California bill, during which the Senator from Georgia had read a letter commenting upon the conduct of the late Administration, and making statements which he Yet the Senator published that letter in his published speech. Mr. Berrien explained that circumstance. He

that Senator was prepared to vouch for the respectability of the writer. Mr. Ewing and Mr. Berrien continued the de-

Messrs. Butler, Davis of Massachusetts, Winthrop, Soulé, and Douglas, continued the debate on the subject of the laws relating to free negroes, both in the Southern and in the free States.

The question was then taken on the amendment proposed by the Senator from New York, [Mr. Seward,] and it was rejected—yeas 5, nays 46, as YEAS-Messrs. Chase, Dodge of Wisconsin,

Hale, Seward, and Upham—5.

Navs—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Baldwin,
Barnwell, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Bright, Butler,
Clay, Davis of Massachusetts, Davis of Missis-

sippi, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Doug-las, Downs, Ewing, Felch, Fremont, Greene, Gwin, Hamlin, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Smith, Soulé, Spruanc Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Wales, Whitcomb, Winthrop, and Yulee—46.
The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the question was on concurring with the amendments made in Committee of the Whole; the

amendments being the third, fourth, and fifth sec-tions, added to the bill on motion of Mr. Pearce. Mr. Clay said that he hoped that the Senate would not concur in the amendments made in Committee. He had just heard, with great pleasure, of the passage of another of those bills which formed a part of the general system of peace This bill, now before the Senate, was the last in that general system, and was the only one now remaining unacted upon. If the amendments prevailed, he thought it would defeat the passage of any bill. But if they should be rejected, and should be presented as a separate bill, he thought it likely they would both pass at this

Mr. Dickinson moved to lay the bill on the table for the present, with a view to take up the bill from the House to supply deficiencies in the be passed to-day

The bill was then considered in Committee of the Whole. The amendments reported by the mittee on Finance were agreed to.

An item in the bill as it came from the House appropriated fifty thousand dollars for the purchase of books, for those members of the present House, who have heretofore not received them. The Committee on Finance in the Senate amended this by striking out the item, and inserting another in lieu thereof, appropriating the same amount, but adding it to the contingent fund of Mr. Hamlin moved to add to this provision s

proviso, to the effect that after this session it shall not be lawful for either House to order the purchase of books without a specific appropriation therefor by Congress.

This proviso was, after a long debate, rejected by the following vote:
YEAS-Messrs. Barnwell, Benton, Chase, Da-

vis of Mississippi, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Downs, Felch, Hale, Hamlin, King, Mason,

Pratt, Sebastian, Seward, Turney, Underwood, Wales, Whitcomb, and Yulee-NAYS-Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Berrien, Clay, Davis of Massachusetts, Dickinson, Douglas, Ewing, Fremont, Greene, Gwin, Houston

Hunter, Jones, Mangum, Morton, Norris, Phelps, Rusk, Smith, Soulé, Spruance, Sturgeon, Walker, and Winthrop—25. Mr. Dodge of Iowa moved to amend the bill by

striking out the whole proposition relating to the appropriation of fifty thousand dollars. And this motion was also rejected after debate

by the following vote: YEAS-Messrs. Barnwell. Benton. Butler Chase, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Felch, King, Mason, Sebastian, Seward, Turney, Under wood, Walker, and Whitcomb—15.

NAYS-Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Berrien. Davis of Massachusetts, Davis of Mississippi, Dayton, Dickinson, Douglas, Ewing, Greene, Gwin, Hale, Houston, Jones, Mangum, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Smith, Soulé, Spruance Mr. Douglas moved to amend that part of the

bill relating to the mileage of the Senators and Representatives from California, by adding thereto 'And the per diem of said Senators and Rep-

resentatives for this session shall commence from the day on which the Constitution of California was first communicated to the two Houses of Congress, respectively. And the same was agreed to.

The bill was then read a third time and passed

The Senate adjourned. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1850.

The debate on the Slave Trade bill was continued with great animation, Mr. Pearce's amendments were rejected, and the bill as reported originally by the Compromise Committee was ordered to be engrossed—yeas 32, nays 19. Next week we shall present an abstract of the debate, and the yeas and nays on the amendments and the MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1850.

The bill to prohibit the importation of slaves

into the District of Columbia was passed-yeas Mr. Pratt introduced a bill making provision for the punishment of persons enticing slaves

> HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1850.

Mr. Otis, from the Select Committee heretofore

appointed, made the following report:
The Select Committee appointed under a reso-

lution of the House of Representatives "to investigate the charges against the Hon. Joshua R. from the files of the Post Office Department," with power to send for persons and papers, have attended to the duty assigned them, and ask leave

The committee have called before them the persons in this city who were supposed to be able to give information on the subject referred to in the resolution, and it appeared from their testi-mony that papers relating to the appointment and removal of the postmaster at Oberlin had been improperly abstracted from the files of the Post | the instruction given in this College. Such institutions as Office Department. Authority was sent to Ohio | this are demanded by the intelligent mercantile spirit of the to take the depositions of those who had received any of the abstracted papers, and of any others towns. who could give information touching this matter. These depositions, the minutes of testimony, and such of the abstracted papers as have been returned, are herewith submitted. Neither from the examination of witnesses, nor from the depositions, were they able to ascertain with certainty by whom the papers were abstracted.

The committee are, however, unanimous in the opinion that there is no proof that Mr. Giddings in visiting Beston, should fail to abstracted the papers; that they were transmitted goods, and make their purchases.

The bill for the relief of the American Coloni- to Ohio by him, or under his frank; or that he was in any way concerned with the transaction.

They therefore submit, for the adoption of the

House, the following resolution:
Resolved, That the committee appointed "to investigate the charges against the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, of having improperly abstracted papers from the files of the Post Office Department," be discharded from the further consideration of the

The resolution was agreed to. California were in attendance, and wished to be

Mr. Venable raised the question as to their right, denying that they were entitled to seats, because they had not been chosen in accordance with any rule prescribed by the Legislature, the having taken place before the organization of that body. A long debate sprung up; pending which, the

House adjourned

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1850. Mr. Venable had moved to refer the credentials of Messrs. Wright and Gilbert, California Repesentatives, to the Committee on Elections. Mr. Robinson of Indiana had moved a substitute, directing the Speaker to swear them in. Under the operation of the previous question, the substitute

was adopted—yeas 109, nays 59.

The Representatives then took the oath. The report of the majority of the Committee on Elections, in favor of the title of Mr. Robinson of Pennsylvania to his seat, was agreed to, the report of the minority against him having been rejected by a vote of 110 to 56

The report of the Ewing Investigating Committee was discussed, and the House then ad-THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1850.

After a discussion of the same report during the morning hour, the House took up the Fugitive Slave bill from the Senate. It was read a second and third time, when Mr. Thompson of Pennsylvania obtained the floor. He advocated the bill, spoke of its humanity, (?) and of the duty of fulfilling constitutional obligations. He closed by moving the previous question. He was repeatedly solicited to withdraw the demand, but would not. It was seconded-yeas 87, nays 69. Stevens of Pennsylvania moved to lay on the taed to a third reading—yeas 105, nays 73. A call of the House was moved by Mr. Root, but refused—yeas 73, nays 106. The bill was then -veas 109 navs 75. The House adjourned.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1850. The death of the Honorable Henry Nes, memread the letter, and stated at the time that it was ber of the House from Pennsylvania, was announced. Both Houses, after passing the usual ddressed by a gentleman to a Senator, and that

resolutions, adjourned. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1850. Mr. Richardson concluded his remarks on the subject of the report of the Ewing committee.

Mr. Vinton moved a substitute for the resolutions of the committee, providing, that as no crime had been imputed to the Secretary of the Inte-

rior by the resolution appointing the committee

and only asking to reverse the decision of the De-

partment upon a question involving private rights, the object of the resolutions ought not to be concurred in; which was adopted. The committees were called on for reports and various reports were made. The Committee of Ways and Means reported bills in favor of the erection of custom-houses at Cincinnati and St. Louis, which were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the

Mr. Toombs, from the same committee, report ed a resolution adverse to any alteration of the tariff laws, and declaring it to be inexpedient now to take any action on the subject.

Mr. Vinton offered a substitute instructing the Committee to bring in a bill requiring the appraisers, in appraising all goods, wares, and merchandise, imported thirty days after the passage of this act, into any port of the United States, adopt the average market value of similar articles in the principal ports of the United States, during the year ending 30th of June, 1846, under such general regulations, to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, as shall prevent frauds and undervaluations, and secure a uniform valuation throughout the United States Mr. Phelps moved that the whole subject be

laid upon the table, which was lost-yeas 93,

The vote was then taken upon the substitute of Mr. Vinton, which was lost—yeas 93, nays 96.
The question was then taken upon the resolution of Mr. Toombs, declaring it inexpedient to take any action upon the subject, and decided in

Mr. Brooks moved to reconsider, with a view appropriations for the pay and mileage of members of Congress, which it was important should Clerk's table to be read. The resolution provided for the appointment of a committee of seven, to sit during the recess of Congress, and gather in formation in relation to the operations of the tariff, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr.Thompson of Mississippi moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, which was carried-yeas 93, navs 92.

The House then adjourned until Monday. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1850.

Mr. Hall, under a suspension of the rules, introduced the following bill in relation to the claims of Virginia officers, &c.

Be it enacted, &c. That the proper officers of this Government, in adjudicating claims for halfpay of the officers of the State of Virginia, under the third section of the act entitled " An act to provide for liquidating and paying certain claims of the State of Virginia, approved July 5, 1832, shall in no case allow commutation, or commuta-

tion and interest, in lieu of half-pay. After strong opposition from Mr. Bayly of Virginia, it was put through all the necessary stages,

Mr. McWillie, from the Committee on Printde a report, recommending the release of W. M. Belt from his contract for printing, and the employment of Messrs. Ritchie and Gales & as printers. The report was referred to the Select Committee on the subject. A bill to create the office of Assistant Secretary

of State was reported, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania gave notice that on to-morrow, or some subsequent day, he would ask leave to bring in the following bills:

A bill to alter and amend the existing revenue laws, so as to afford reasonable protection and encouragement to American labor: A bill to abolish slavery in the Territory of

A bill to repeal so much of the acts establishing Territorial Governments in New Mexico and Utah as recognised slavery in said Territories. and as pledges the nation to admit new slave

States into the Union : A bill to repeal and annul the Fugitive Slave

law, passed September 14, 1850.

For the National Era. LINES - TO DORA.

BY S. H. LLOYD. Child of a sunny brow. Whose glossy hair Our Autumns wear

So full of innocence The angels' breath seems still Upon thy cheek.

As dost the dew, For its sweet Heaven is seen Within its blue. Thy heart is like a stream

(So pure thy days,) On whose translucent breast The lily plays.

How near is Heaven to thee! Sweet child of ours! As near the budding stems

DIF In our advertising columns will be found a Circula

College, Cincinnati. To the citizens of that place this institution is well known, and its reputation established through the West. To those not acquainted with it we may say that it is conducted on a most comprehensive plan, giving full ining in its various departments. The young man who goes sentative of a man saved from political execution through a full course in this College feels himself "at home " in all the information most essential to the mer chant, furnished as he is with the knowledge necessary for Gundry's public examinations have given most satisfactory evidence of the proficiency of his pupils, reflecting the high have attended them, among whom are merchants, editors, age, and should be established in all our cities and larger

The largest and most splendid stock of ready-made Clo mons's, OAK HALL. The success of this establishment rewarded by a constant increase of patronage. No person,

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 19, 1850.

EDITORIAL TRIBULATIONS.

Returning to our post, we find on hand several Mr. Boyd said that the Representatives from the 29th ult. Their authors seem to have forgotten that we were absent when that article appeared; that it was not written by us, and that the sentiments to which they object had never tor would take the earliest opportunity to set himself right, and place the Era in its true position. We do not expect to be trusted implicitly but our readers, that, should anything appear editorially in our paper, in direct contradiction to its on their part for an explanation, is hardly too much to ask from them.

A cotemporary comments at great length on the obnoxious article, as if it were ours, when he might have read the announcement in the Era. a week before, of our absence-and, besides, he has known us more than twelve years.

Others make it the occasion of serious remarks on the deplorable social influences of Washington. the editor of the Era being mourned over as another victim of temptation!

One subscriber denounces us as the utterer of atrocious sentiments, stops his paper, delicately reminding us, that as his subscription has not vet quite run ont, we shall gain something pecuniarily by the stoppage.

Editors have need of a good deal of philosophy. One of the first letters we opened on our return, was from an old friend, whom we have numbered among our patrons the last fifteen years. With many expressions of the most friendly feeling, he discontinues his paper, and-for what? Because, some weeks ago, we published in our miscellany a statement from the Home Journal, of the results of an investigation by certain literary gentlemen in New York, into the "Mysterious Knockings" which have lately attracted so much attention. We gave it as an item of intelligence, expressing no opinion respecting it; but our friend held that its tendency was to promote infidelity, and so stopped the paper. He was almost as reasonable as a reverend gentleman who once discontinued the Era because his name was mis-spelt on the

These are specimens of the little annoyances to which editors are liable; but we have so many good natured, large-souled subscribers, our equanimity is likely to continue unruffled.

For the National Era

SPRAY FROM THE TEAR-FOUNTAIN.

BY MARY IRVING.

What maketh the young child weep? He hath broken his glittering toy; And a little cloud will burst in rain On the cheek of a frolicksome boy: The shadows are long, under morning's sky, That shrink to our step when the noon is high.

What maketh the maiden weep ?-

The child of a few more years, With the sunshine of girlhood's merriment Sparkling upon her tears? She hath plucked a thorn among Life's spring flowers; She hath found a care in this world of ours. What maketh the woman weep?-

The glorious—the proud—the gifted?
'Tis a merciful Heaven that pours the rain Where its lightning bolt hath rifted! It hath cleft in her heart a sounding cave. Hollow and deep, for Affection's grave. What maketh the mother weep? Oh! do not ask the mother!

And she heeds not any other! The dew to the broken sod is given, And the broken heart shall be blessed of Heaven What maketh the strong man weep? Tears were not made for him : And the life-drops from the heart are

For a sweet, low voice is hushed in death-

His lightning glance to dim! Leave the heart alone with its God! What maketh the old man weep?-To bid the world "Good night?" Is it, then, a bitter and joyless thing To hail Heaven's dawning light?

Those tears would blot from Eternity! THE REPUBLIC NEWSPAPER.

Ah! there are records of Time gone by,

Mr. Hall of Tennessee has retired from the editorship of the Washington Republic, and is succeeded by J. O. Sargent, one of the former editors of that ionrnal

Under the auspices of Mr. Hall, a citizen of a slaveholding State, the Republic was distinguished for its moderation, its liberality, and nationality. It ably supported the policy of the Taylor Administration, and faithfully reflected its spirit, avoiding sectionalism and proscription. Mr. Sargent, a citizen of a free State, retired from the Republic because he and his colleague could not concur in the leading measures of General Taylor. He resumes its editorship, because he believes Mr. Fillmore's Administration fairly and fully represents the opinions and wishes of the National Whig Party. "In that belief." he adds, "we shall give them our earnest and cordial support, persuaded that it is by a broad, liberal, and national policy alone that the interests of this vast Republic can be promoted and this happy Union of States pre-

It seems that, in the judgment of the new editor, the policy of the present, is different from that of the late. Administration

While under the control of Mr. Hall, the Republic was marked by courtesy towards every class of politicians in its party, and towards all sections of the Union. It recognised a country north of the opponents as well as of the supporters of Slavery; insisting upon the amplest toleration of very; insisting upon the amplest toleration of our country as members of a common brotherhood, opinion in relation to the question of Slavery, and we cherish the Union of the States as the ark of steadily disapproving of all attempts to establish sectional tests. In this respect, as in others, it doubtless fairly represented the late Adminis-

Under the control of the new editor, the paper has resumed the pro-slavery character with which it was invested by its founders. It acknowledges its fealty to the Slave Power by fierce abuse of its opponents. In tone and general sentiment on the Slavery Question, it ranks with the Washington Union, affiliating in this respect with that paper, as kindly as Webster fraternized with Cass. It is a doleful echo of this Duumvirate. It is penetrated with profound apprehension for the integrity of our glorious Confederacy of States; its abhorrence of agitators knows no bounds. Concession, Compromise, and Harmony; Harmony, Compromise, and Concession, are the Alpha and Omega of all its lucubrations; and it talks as flippantly of Seward, Chase, & Co., as if it had been committing to memory the Union editorials of the last six months. We will not be so unjust as to suppose that the

Republic is an exponent of the feelings of the Administration, but it speaks the sentiments and breathes the spirit of Daniel Webster-fit repreonly through Executive clemency. TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

The present system of reporting the debates and proceedings of Congress by telegraph some-

times works more harm than good. It is almost imrectidea of what is said or done. We do not wonder at the inadequate or mistaken views of the doings of Congress, common in our large cities, or the indifference with which its acts of greatest importance are often regarded by their inhabitants. Few of them read anything but telegraphic despatches, and these announce the course of business in Congress and results so obscurely or so imperfectly, that their true nature, bearings, and

our own mind. We read despatches disposing of sold? the proceedings of the House in relation to the Texan Boundary bill, in a few skeleton paragraphs, which conveyed no clear idea of what had been done, and awakened very little feeling. Familiar as we are with the tactics of the House. communications, animadverting on the article we could not, from the data furnished by the from the pen of our pro tem. editor in the Era of telegraph, understand its movements on this occasion; and as for ascertaining where responsibility lay, that was totally out of the question. Now, when it is recollected that a majority of the People in cities know nothing of the doings of received countenance in the editorial columns of Congress except from these meager despatches, the Era. They might have known that the edi- can we wonder at the indifference with which they regard the success of such an enormity as the Texas Boundary bill, the base abandonment of the Wilmot Proviso, or the outrages of their we have written so much, and been so long before Representatives against the cause of Freedom, and the facility with which they credit the gross misrepresentations of their party papers, that uniform course, a little trust and patient waiting | put just such constructions upon Congressional proceedings as suit party purposes?

The true remedy for the evil is for the People Congress, accompanied by such explanations as and hold their Representatives to a proper ac-

ORIGINAL CEMETERY CONSECRATION HYMN.

BY MISS ANNA H. PHILLIPS Our Father, all Thy glorious earth

Is consecrated ground,
For everywhere, on land and sea, Yet, by thy special blessing, Lord To us may hallowed be, This place of sleep for our beloved, Whose spirits rest with Thee!

That smiles upon the sod, And let it emblem evermore The presence of our God; Unseal the spirit's ear, to hear Thy voice upon the breeze; And hallow to the inward sight,

All that the outward sees!

How beautiful is death-

And, Father, guarded by Thy love,

Hallow to us the sunny light

And hallowed, be each grave, O'er which the snows of winter fall, Or summer's blossoms wave; And let Thy tenderness enfold The mourner by the dead— Thou, who dost number all our woes, And every tear we shed! Oh teach the howed and stricken heart

Teach it the glory of that life Succeeding mortal breath: Reveal that "many mausioned" home, Whose gates shut out all pain-Where we, in Thine eternal light,

HUNKERISM TRIUMPHANT IN NEW YORK.

What we have long apprehended has come to pass. Radical Democracy in New York has passed under the yoke of Hunkerism. The Union State Convention of Democrats met at Syracuse, on the 10th. For the proceedings in detail we have no room. It is enough to know that the Hunkers or that body of the Democracy which supported General Cass in 1848, being a minority, as the vote then showed, completely controlled the organization and action of this Convention. The result of the proceedings are thus given in the New York Evening Post:

The Telegraph, of this morning, reported the nominations made at the Democratic Convention held at Syracuse, as follows:

For Governor-Horatio SEYMOUR, Oneida Co. For Lt. Governor-Sanford E. Church. Or-Canal Commissioner-John C. Mather, Rens-

Clerk of Appeals-Charles S. Benton, Herki-State Prison Inspector-WM. G. ANGELL, Cat-

Two of these persons, Seymour and Mather, belong to what is known as the Old Hunker diday, and the gay exploring party danced on the ATIVES ON THE TEXAN BOUNDARY AND subsequently withdrawn. The question was then vision of the party, while the other three, Benton, Church, and Angell, are Radicals or Barnburners, as they are called. The nomination of Sey-

mour was not unexpected. No address was adopted by the Convention; but the Committee on Resolutions, of which Mr. O'Connor was Chairman, are represented by the Telegraph to have made the following report Resolved, That the Democratic party of New

York are proud to avow their fraternity with and their devotion to the great principles of the Democratic party of the Union, as declared at the National Democratic Conventions of 1840 and 1848, and they look forward in hope and confidence to the complete triumph of that party in

2. Resolved, That we congratulate the country upon the recent settlement by Congress of the uestions which have unhappily divided the peoole of these States.

3. Resolved, That the Democracy of the State of New York, appreciating the value of union, fraternity; and concord, standing upon their ancient principles, present their candidates with a confident reliance upon the united cordial support of their principles in the State and National Coun-

4. Resolved. That though we urge no factious war against the constituted authorities, and as American citizens will stand firmly by our coun try, by whomsoever its Government may be administered—we regard the action of the Whig National Administration, from the first exhibithe climax of the Galphin claim, as worthy of the false pretences under which it came into power, professions which have been invariably violated.

Resolved, That the Whig administration of this State is the reiteration of the series of extravagances in the public expenditures, of evasions and violation of the Constitution, and of ar unsound and lavish policy, which have signalized the course of the party which, aided by dissensions in the Democratic ranks, brought that administration into power; and that the interests of the People and the character of the State demand a speedy return to the wise, safe, and approved policy of the Democratic administrations.

6. Resolved. That devoted to the principles and Mason & Dixon's line, and the respectability of form of our Confederation, ever mindful of the blessings it has secured to ourselves and to man-kind, and regarding the citizens of all sections of our political covenant, and that we deprecate al sectional agitation, at the North or South, calculated to impair its sacred obligations or to threaten its perpetuity.

These resolutions are said to have been carried by a vote of 93 to 27. Among the great principles declared by the

National Democratic Convention in 1840 and 1848, we find the following: "That Congress has no power under the Conerfere with or control the domestic

institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not pr hibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the Abolitionists or others, made to induce Con gress to interfere with questions of slavery or to take lead to the most alarming and dangerous conse-quences; and that all such efforts have an inevtable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanen cy of the Union, and ought not to be counte nanced by any political institutions." Against this resolution the Barnburners of New York protested—on it they took issue with

the supporters of General Cass-and against him they supported Martin Van Buren, as the express representative of the principle, that Congress had a right and was bound to interfere experienced, may possibly present serious obstawith the question of slavery, wherever it lay within the jurisdiction of the General Gov. portion of the Territory. The cold of midernment, and that every consideration of humanries. The Syracuse Union Convention reaffirms the Baltimore Platform, the Cass principle, and possible to obtain in this way anything like a cor- thus passes sentence of condemnation upon the all we know of the country, we should prefer it one hundred and twenty thousand Democratic as a place of residence to any of the older States ing Barnburners, who not long since grew hoarse of many respectable buildings, public and private, in declaiming against slavery. A more shame- is as yet magnificent only in the eyes of Sioux

magnitude, cannot be comprehended. While near sanction such apostacy? Where are the old Lib- kie at a still later period, but with its advanta-

famy without the reward of Treason.

The Convention has adopted the Baltimore Platform. It is not too late to rally for the Buffalo Platform. Let all who are sincerely opposed Cuba, and the increase of slave States, and in favor of the divorce of the Federal Government from slavery, meet in State Mass Convention, be satisfied with ascertaining simply what is the and nominate a clean ticket, or, if this be deemed | price of board. Be sure to inquire about the unadvisable, bend all their energies in every dis- extras, and make a bargain which shall include trict of the State, to defeat every candidate for all expenses, or you will find yourself charged Congress who will not pledge himself explicitly upon the issues named. A MINNESOTA PLEASURE EXCURSION.

The Minnesota Pioneer-a spirited and wellconducted newspaper published at St. Paul-of the 15th ultimo, contains a long account of an exto subscribe for papers in which they can find a cursion up the Minnesota river, undertaken by a fair and satisfactory record of the proceedings of select party of gentlemen and ladies, which seems to have combined the ordinary pleasures of a sumwill enable them to understand their philosophy, mer pic-nic and the adventure and excitement of a voyage of discovery. St. Paul, the capital of the Territory of Min-

> know, just below the junction of the Minnesota or St. Peter's river and the Mississippi. It has a rival in the enterprising town which has grown up as by magic, just above, at the great Falls of St. Anthony, whose roar, softened by distance, may be heard even at St. Paul. The denizens of of St. Anthony having opened steam navigation to the Sauk Rapids, and demonstrated the practicability of running small boats six hundred miles above, to the upper falls of the Father of Waters, their neighbors of St. Paul, unwilling to be outdone in enterprise, have been exploring the hitherto unknown region above them, watered by the Minnesota. A small steamboat, named appropriately enough the Yankee, with a stern wheel, and light of draft, was procured, and a company of ladies and gentlemen, the elite of the new settlement, embarked on board of her on the afternoon of the 22d of the 7th month last. Touching at Fort Snelling, six miles above St. Paul, they took on board a part of the musical band of the sixth regiment, and, leaving the Mississippi, entered the Minnesota channel. At midnight, they tied up the boat near the Rapids and the Sixes village of Indians. On the early morrow the voyage was resumed. The scenery on the river grew more beautiful-a varied landscape of woodlands and rolling prairie-the river itself a broad equal stream, without sand-banks or tributaries, meandering fantastically through the rich table-lands, with occasionally dangerous snags and logs in its short bends. At length the missionary post of Traverse des Sioux appeared-three white mission-houses, flanked by Indian huts and lodges on the swell of a prairie-amidst fields of corn, beans, and potatoes, and heavy sheaves of newly reaped wheat. On the further and opposite side of the river, on the level bottom, were the unfenced Indian corn-fields-the hills closely planted-a solid mass and jungle of dark green vegetation, blossoming from its countless spindles. In the back ground of this rich valley rose a circle of hills heavy with forest. Across a peninsula formed by an abrupt bend in the river, some painted Sioux horsemen came galloping to the bank and claimed

tribute. They were satisfied by the present of The second evening found the adventurers at the upper end of a high prairie. The boat was secured, and the company, disembarking under the light of a glorious sunset, made their way to the top of the bluff, overlooking a vast expanse of prairie helted and fringed with woodlands stretching far to the south. A moonlight as clear and serene as that which Moore sung of in his " Evenfrom Fort Spelling and the musquitoes from the adjacent "timber." At sunrise they were again in motion. Passing through dense forests and vast savannas, a high bluff or mound, looming across the prairie level, announced, at length, their approach to the confluence of the Blue Earth river and the Minnesota. The tributary is nearly half as wide as the main river-shallow, rapid, and incapable of navigation to any extent. It opened a delightful valley to the view of the voyagers, up which about six miles were the ruins of the trading post of the French adventurer La Cour, just responsibility those engaged in them. At erected in 1698. They found raspberries and other fruits in abundance, in the wild region into which they were now penetrating - the Great Woods an immense belt of timber twenty or on the Mississippi, one hundred and fifty miles, in a southerly direction, across the track of the Minnesota. The heat in the woods was almost insupportable. The supply of ice failed, dry fuel began to be scarce, some of the ladies were greatly depressed by the intolerable heat, and the next morning a majority of the party voted in favor of returning. They had nearly reached the Cotton-Wood river, above which they had been told that the country became exceedingly beautiful, the river itself widening into a lake. Two hundred miles above, and, as they believed, accessible by steam navigation, was the famous Lac qui Parle. But the extreme heat, the lack of ice and dry fuel, and the fear of sickness among the women and children, were deemed conclusive reasons against a farther prosecution of the voyage. The boat's head was accordingly turned down stream. Fragments of coal, believed to be of the kind called "cannel," were discovered on their return. At an Indian village which they passed, the chief and a hundred of his tribe came on board. Little Six, for that was the name of the forest dignitary, made a long speech. He demanded presents for wharfage; he must be paid for having his cornfields trodden down, although he admitted al Governments in Utah and New Mexico, omitthat his corn was not very valuable, damaged as it was by the freshets, which, however, some said were judgments sent upon them by the Great to the Committee of the Whole on the state of Spirit, on account of steamboats coming up the the Union. The amendment excluded the Wilriver. They reached St. Paul on the evening of The distance traversed in this expedition was

the 27th, having been absent five days. about 300 miles. The historian of it in the Pio- to the Proviso, and secure the votes of some neer speaks of the fertility of the soil and the excellence of the timber in strong terms, and with due abatement for the enthusiasm of a traveller. who while writing his narrative seems to have been still under the influence of the pleasurable excitement which such a voyage could not fail to awaken, it may be safe to believe that the new Territory of the Northwest is scarcely inferior to Illinois and Wisconsin in agricultural promise Nicolet says of the region: "The whole country embraced by the lower St. Peter and the Undine region (or valley of the Blue Earth or Mankato river) exceeds any land of the Mississippi above the Wisconsin river, as well in the quantity and quality of its timber as the fertility of its soil." The dryness of the summer, as compared with that of the Atlantic States, and the early period

in the autumn at which severe frosts are often cles to the successful cultivation of the northern winter is intense, the mercury falling lower than ity, morality, and policy, required its positive in Vermont or in the hill country of New Hampinterference to exclude slavery from the Territo- | shire, although the stillness of the air renders it more endurable than a temperature many degrees less cold, in connection with a high wind. From electors who voted for Martin Van Buren against on the Mississippi and its tributaries. It has yet General Cass in 1848. And among the principal but few inhabitants; and its capital, St. Paul. alagents in this apostate movement, we find lead- though occupying a picturesque site, and boasting less, profligate abandonment of principle, is not visitants or the drivers of the dog-caravans from Pembina, five hundred miles north. It is now Will the honest Democracy of New York what Chicago was twenty years ago, or Milwau- ate."

observing the effects of telegraphic reporting on mocracy. Will they suffer themselves to be head of steam navigation, it will ere long rival bills proposed the organization of Terrritorial these new-risen and populous cities of the West. | Governments; the Texan bill proposed the settle-It is not too late to strike for independence. That it has energetic and enterprising inhabit-Schism is better than apostacy. A separate politants, who know how to combine the useful with ment to her of ten millions. They were distinct ical organization would teach political hacks that the agreeable, their late pleasure voyage of dis- different propositions. The Speaker's reply to honesty is the best policy. Let them have the in- covery is a sufficient evidence. J.G. W. the second ground of the objection was simply an

TRAVELLERS AND TRAVELLING.

A few remarks suggested by our recent jourto the extension of slavery by the annexation of neyings eastwardly may be of service to some who have had but little experience in travelling.

In visiting watering or bathing places, never twice as much as you expected. Generally, we are afraid of Temperance

Hotels, as their keepers too often seem disposed to speculate upon a good principle. Some of them indeed furnish their tables as if they thought the principle of Total Abstinence as applicable to eating as drinking. But, there are exceptions. The Adams House in Roston, once famous for its generous liquors, now distinguished for its temperance, is one of the best hotels we have seen. Its table is good, its accommodations are liberal, its waiters prompt and obliging, its proprietors attentive and gentlemanly, and a home-like quiet pervades all nesota, lies, as most of our readers doubtless its arrangements. Family worship is daily held in the drawing-room in which those who choose are at liberty to participate.

Do not be imposed on by hackmen. Never take them on trust, but always make your bargain beforehand. In travelling with a family and its luggage, if this advice be disregarded. you will find your hack hire in cities, from depot to hotel, or from one depot to another, amounting to almost as much as your entire fare by railroad or steamboat from city to city.

The controlling principle of corporations is devotion to their own interest. Railroad companies will provide for the accommodation of travellers, so far as such attention may minister to their profits. We always hate to travel between New York and Philadelphia. At New York we took good care to have our luggage delivered together, and yet at Philadelphia, we were obliged to wait one hour for it, as it had been carelessly, without any reason at all, distributed among three crates. On all the lines from Washington to New York, but especially from Philadelphia to New York, the comforts of ladies and families are often disregarded. The nurses' room is sometimes taken up by young ladies who would consult propriety by seating themselves elsewhere; and boorish men are very apt to crowd the ladies' car, in gross disregard of their rights For all this the conductors or companies are responsible. It is their business to protect the rights and comforts of all the passengers; and a little consideration would show them the expediency of providing one car or more, for the exclusive convenience of families. It could be done

without any additional expense. One of the greatest annoyances in travelling, is, the absence of any provision for the transfer of passengers from one line to another. A traveller wishes to proceed without delay from Washington to New York. He takes passage first for Baltimore, where he must get out his baggage, pay porterage to have it carried nearly a mile to nother depot, pay hack hire, or omnibus fare, look after his baggage again and take tickets for Philadelphia. Here he is turned adrift once more. His baggage must again be tumbled out, searched for, portered to another depot; hack hire again paid; checks and tickets again secured; and he is thus subjected continually to anxieties, expenses, and impositions, which could easily be obviated by some arrangement of the different railroad companies for taking care of passengers and their baggage all the way through from Washington to New York.

[PRESERVE THIS RECORD.]

The brief record of the action of the House of Representatives on the Senate bills for the adjustment of the Texan boundary, the admission of California, and the organization of Territorial Governments, which was published in the Era during our absence, does not present such a view of proceedings as the People require to enable them to understand their nature, and hold to a the risk of being tedious we shall review the entire action of the House on the subjects men-

Wednesday, August 28th, on motion of Mr. thirty miles wide, stretching from Crow Wing, Boyd of Kentucky, the Senate bill for the establishment of Territorial Government in Utah was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union-a reference rendered necessary by the fact that the bill contained provision

for an appropriation of money. Next on the Speaker's table was the Texan Boundary bill, which was taken up and read once, when the question was stated to be on its second reading, Mr. Inge of Alabama having obiected. The South understood that there was a lying eastward of California." decided majority in favor of the bill, and the movement was probably designed to ascertain the the expectation that the House was going to supamount of this majority, so that the slaveholders might know what to concede, what to exact, how in order that the country may see who is for the far they might safely oppose, how far they might be obliged to support, the bill.

Mr. Hilliard of Alabama made an earnest an peal in behalf of the measure.

The question being taken-"shall the bill be 34, nays 168—only fifteen Southern men voting

The bill was read a second time. Mr. Boyd of Kentucky moved to amend by Intervention. adding the bills for the organization of Territoriting the provisions making appropriations, for the purpose of avoiding the necessity of reference

We may remark in passing, that the Speaker was a warm friend of the measures matured in the Senate and sent to the House, and we need not, therefore, be surprised that, when they were taken up in the latter body, the floor was generally assigned to those who were determined to earry them through. The policy was, to prevent a reference to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, where they would be debated and might be amended. In the House, un- he was heard. der the control of their friends, debate and amendments, except such as might suit their purposes, could easily be prevented. Mr. Meade of Virginia objected to the amend-

ment of Mr. Boyd as out of order. The 55th rule declares-" No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admit-

ted under color of amendment. No bill or reso lution shall at any time be amended by annexing thereto, or incorporating therewith, any other bill or resoultion pending before the House. The point was, that this amendment was not germane to the bill; and, further, because it prop to annex as an amendment a proposition contained "The Speaker was of the opinion that the bill

before the House brought under consideration the question of the territory acquired by treaty from Mexico, and, as the amendment affected that Mr. Gorman is neck and neck with Mr. Miller territory, it was germane to the bill, and was in of Ohio in his devotion to the Slave Power. order. On the second ground, the Chair understood the gentleman from Kentucky to say that this was not the same bill as that from the Sen-

"Mr. Brooks replied in the negative, as far as

enjoyment by any act of this Government? Mr. Brooks said, that if he should be here he certainly should not vote to repeal any Territorial bill for which he had voted. He only spoke for himself,"

Mr. Clarke of New York obtained the floor, and the House adjourned.

The next day (Friday) was consumed in a dis-

cussion of the question of slavery generally, Mr.

The subject was not resumed again till Monday. September 2d, when it was made the special or-

der of the day for Tuesday, and every day suc-

er was sustained-yeas 154, nays 54. The floor was then assigned to Mr. Boyd of Kentucky, who made a few emphatic remarks in favor of the bill, and closed by withdrawing so much of his amendment as related to IItah Mr. Clingman of North Carolina moved to

mend the amendment, by a provision for the establishment of Territorial Government in the southern portion of California. Mr. McDonald of Indiana objected to the amendment as out of order-the Speaker ruled it in order-an appeal was taken by Mr. Allen of Massachusetts-Mr. Duer of New York moved to lay the appeal on the table-this motion was carried-yeas 128. nays 68-all the nays being from the free States. Nothing is more clear than that the proposition of Mr. Clingman was not germane to the bill, but the entire Southern delegation, aided by pliable

Whigs and Democrats from the North, sustained

the Speaker in his strange decision.

Mr. Clingman proceeded to make a speech in support of his amendment, and was followed by Mr. Ashmun of Massachusetts, who declared himself in favor of the bill without any amendments. There had been talking enough-he wanted action. "I have further to say," he added, "that the precise bills which have passed the Senate shall (if I have the opportunity to give my vote upon them) receive my vote as separate and distinct measures. I am willing to vote for each one of them; but in case they should not ucceed separately, I am willing to vote for them all in one bill. But I do not consider that the best policy. I am willing to vote for this bill the Territorial bills, the California bill, separately or together. I believe, however, that each one of them, standing by itself, separately, on its own merits, will command more strength in this Florse. Let us try at least the strength of this bill, as it stands by itself, unencumbered with any amendments. If it fails, we can then try what we can do by connecting other measures with it."

- He closed by moving the previous question. Mr. Ashmun, up to this time, had been recognised as a pledged Free Soil Whig-a committed supporter of the Wilmot Proviso. He now abandoned this measure, by avowing himself in favor of the Territorial bills of the Senate, together or separately-bills excluding the Wilmot Proviso. The conjunction of Mr. Ashmun with Mr. Boyd in forcing through these Senate measures showed that the Whigs had given way. The Webster influence was potential. The Speaker explained that, if the previous

Boyd's, finally, upon the engrossment of the bill-so that there would be no opportunity for further amendment. The editor of the New York Tribune has innocently asked, why did not some opponent of the bill move an amendment? Because, there were so many Whigs like Mr. Ashmun, and Democrats like Mr. McClernand, to occupy the floor, ready to spring the previous question on all objectors.

uestion were sustained, the question would be

put upon Mr. Clingman's amendment, then, Mr.

taken on seconding the demand for the previous question, which the House refused-yeas 74, This shows that at this stage of proceedings

there was a majority in favor of amending the bill. Mr. Burt now moved to refer the bill and amendments to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union-and on this motion Mr. McClernand, one of the chief managers in the movement, demanded the previous question. The Speaker explained that, if the previous question were seconded, the House would be brought to an immediate vote on the motion to commit, and if that failed, to a direct vote on the amendments.

there being only 58 in favor of the demand-and the question then recurred on the motion to commit. Unexpectedly to the managers, Mr. Root of Ohio, a man who never sleeps upon his post, moved to amend by adding the following:

"With instructions so to amend the bill as to

and then on the engrossment of the bill. Mr.

Burt withdrew his motion: Mr. McClernand re-

newed it, and demanded the previous question,

but the attempt to gag the House again failed.

exclude slavery from all the territory acquired from Mexico by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, He said, "he did not present his amendment in port it. But he offered it to the House as a test, exclusion of slavery and who is against it. If he was not greatly mistaken, this proposition would

smoke out the Doughfaces." A debate sprang up, in which Mr. McClernand of Illinois denounced the "agitators," and Mr. rejected?" it was decided in the negative-yeas Brooks of New York, who was elected as a Wilmot Proviso man, announced his abandonment of the Proviso, denounced its advocates, and declared himself a convert to the doctrine of Non-

Mr. Brown of Mississippi told him his converion happened too late, when it could do no good, and the South owed him no thanks. The following colloquy will show the nature of the defection of leading Whigs in the House-the baseness of their apostacy-although it will be found mot Proviso, and the design of moving it was to that Treason to the cause of Freedom prevailed form an omnibus, which should afford a chance of still more in the ranks of the Democratic memevasion to the members from the North pledged bers.

"Mr. Brown of Mississppi. He did not want Southern members, who feared if the Texan to be cheated in this business, and he therefore proposed this question to the honorable gentleman from New York: Suppose we pass these Utah and New Mexican bills at this session without Boundary bill should pass by itself, the Territorial bills would be encumbered with the Prothe Wilmot Proviso; and suppose the Southern people commence moving into the Territories with their slaves, and it becomes apparent that they are to be slave Territories and ultimately slave States; and suppose that the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Root,] at the opening of the next Congress, offers the Wilmot Proviso with a view to check our emigration and to exclude us from the Territories with our slaves, will the gentleman, if a member of Congress, then vote for the

> "Mr. Brown. Then if we take our slave property into the Territories, we are assured that we are not to be disturbed in its peaceable and quiet

The trading politicians of our large cities are

Clarke of New York manfully replying to his colleague, [Mr. Brooks,] and Mr. Gorman of Indiana advocating the title of Texas to all the territory of New Mexico east of the Rio Grande.

This was setting aside a specific objection by a ceeding, at 12 o'clock, till finally disposed of Lynn, Massachusetts, we had an opportunity of erty men who joined the ranks of the radical De- geous location midway between St. Louis and the vague generality. The Utah and New Mexico Tuesday, (September 3,) the bill again came up.

Mr. Daniel of North Carolina moved the following as a substitute for Mr. Root's instructions: "With instructions to report with said bill, a provision extending the Constitution and general laws of the United States to all territory belong-ing to the United States acquired from Mexico by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and to extend the principle of non-intervention to said territory.

He spoke in opposition to the bill, and was followed by Mr. McDowell of Virginia, who delivered a speech in opposition generally to the principle of slavery-restriction, and by Mr. Holmes of South Carolina, who occupied his time in philosophizing on the conflict between the capital of the North and the labor of the South.

Mr. Williams of Tennessee rose with a view to move the previous question, but yielded for a moment to Mr. McClernand, who withdrew his Williams of Tenn. motion to commit. Of course, the instructions moved by Messrs. Root and Daniel fell with this withdrawal. Mr. Williams, a friend of the bill, then demanded the previous question. The Speaker explained, in reply to several inquiries. that if this were sustained, the House would be brought to a direct vote, first upon the amendments of Messrs. Clingman and Boyd, then upon the engrossment of the bill, other amendments being excluded. Mr. Carter moved an adjournment, but the motion failed-yeas 49, nays 132. A motion for a call of the House was lost. The question then being put on the demand for the previous question, it was not sustained—yeas 76, nays 92. It was evident that the House was not yet prepared to come to a vote upon the bill, but its friends took care to keep it under their own control. Mr. McLane of Maryland moved an adjournment, then withdrew the motion, and moved to refer the bill and amendments to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, demanding on this motion the previous question. Now, if the previous question could have been restricted to the motion to commit, it would doubtless have been sustained, and the bill would have been referred; but such was not the purpose of the mover. In answer to an inquiry by Preston King, the Speaker said-

"If the previous question is sustained, it will bring the House to a vote, first upon the motion to refer; if the House refuse to commit the bill amendments, and upon the bill."

Tellers were demanded on the second for the previous question, but pending this, the House adjourned—yeas 91, nays 78.

Wednesday, (September 4th,) the subject was continued. Mr. McLane, who had closed his speech yesterday, by moving the previous question, this morning withdrew it, began another speech, and had proceeded some time, when Mr. Root objected to it as out of order, on the ground that he had no right to speak twice on the same subject till all who desired had spoken. The Speaker overruled the point of order. Mr. Root took an appeal, but it was laid upon the table-Mr. McLane renewed his demand for the previous question-tellers were ordered-the demand was seconded-yeas 99, nays 90. Mr. Schenck said that, desiring to have it appear that he was ceptable, he would ask for the yeas and nays on the question-"Shall the main question be now put?" Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania had already asked the yeas and nays, and they were now ordered. Mr. Cable of Ohio moved to lay the whole subject on the table. The motion failedyeas 30, nays 169. Only nine Southern men voted in the affirmative on this motion, which had it prevailed, would have been the death of the bill. The Northern members who voted in the affirmative were-Messrs. Allen, Booth, Cable Doty, Durkee, Giddings, Harlan, Julian Preston King, Olds, Root-Free-Soilers and Democrats; and Messrs. Baker, Bennett, Campbell. Clarke, Cole, Howe, Matteson, Sackett, Schoolcraft, and Thaddeus Stevens-Whigs.

The question being now upon ordering the yeas 133, nays 68. To make it impossible for the House to retrace its steps, Mr. Gorman of Indiana moved a reconsideration, and then to lay that motion on the table-and it was so ordered. The main question was first on referring the bill and amendments to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The question was taken, and decided in the affirmative-yeas 101, nays 100. The friends of the measure, the opponents of the Wilmot Proviso, and all those who were hostile to any further amendments, voted against the reference. Those who voted for the reference included the advocates of further amendments. the unrelenting enemies of the bill, and the real Wilmot Proviso men. It was therefore a test vote, and a very close one, as a change of one vote to the minority would have insured the defeat of the reference. Analyzing it, we find the follow-

YEAS-DEMOCRATS Ashe of N. Carolina.

Averett of Virginia.

Ringham of Michigan

Booth of Connecticut.

Bowdon of Alabama

Brown of Mississippi

Cable of Ohio.

Daniel of N. C.

Disney of Ohio.

Doty of Wisconsin

Featherston of Miss

Haralson of Georgia

Harlan of Indiana.

Jackson of Georgi

McQueen of S. C.

McWillie of Miss.

Meade of Virginia. Millson of Virginia.

Morse of Louisiana. Orr of South Carolina

Morris of Ohio.

Peck of Vermont.

Phelps of Missouri.

Sawtelle of Maine

Stetson of Maine.

Sweetser of Ohio.

Venable of N. C

Wallace of S. C.

0

Seddon of Virginia.

Walden of New York

Waldo of Connecticut

Wentworth of Illinois.

Dem. 16

28

44

Woodward of S. C.

Harris of Tennessee

Holladay of Virginia.

P. King of New York

Colcock of S. C.

ing results: YEAS-WHIGS. Alexander of N. Y. Baker of Illinois Bennett of New York. Burrows of New York. Butler of Connecticut. Calvin of Pennsylvania. Campbell of Ohio. Chandler of Pa. Clark of New York. Cole of Wisconsin Conger of New York. Corwin of Ohio. Crowell of Ohio. Dixon of R. I. Duncan of Mass.

Edmundson of Va. Fitch of Indiana. Evans of Ohio. Fowler of Mass. Gott of New York. Gould of New York. Halloway of New York. Hebard of Vermont. Hubbard of Alabama Inge of Alabama. Henry of Vermont. Howe of Pa. Hunter of Ohio. Jackson of New York. King of Rhode Island. King of New York. King of New Jersey. Mann of Mass. Matteson of New York. McKissock of N. York. Moore of Penn Newell of N. J. Ogle of Pennsylvania. Otis of Maine. Putnam of New York. Reed of Pennsylvania. Rockwell of Mass Rumsey of New York. Sackett of New York. Schenck of Ohio. Schermerhorn of N.Y. Schooleraft of N. Y. Silvester of New York. Sprague of Michigan. Stevens of Pa. Taylor of Ohio.

Vinton of Ohio. White of New York. Free States -Slave States -

Van Dyke of N. J.

Underhill of New York.

Total from free States Total from slave States

NAYS-WHIGS. Alston of Alabama. Anderson of Tennes Andrews of New York. Bokee of New York. Breck of Kentucky Briggs of New York. Brooks of New York Butler of Pennsylvania. Cabell of Florida. Caldwell of N.Carolina. Casey of Pennsylvania. Clingman of N. C. Deberry of N Carolina. Duer of New York. Eliot of Mass Freedley of Penn. Gentry of Tennessee.

Albertson of Indiana. Bay of Missouri. Bayly of Virginia. Beale of Virginia. Royd of Kentucky. Brown of Indiana. Ruel of Michigan Caldwell of Kentucky Cobb of Alabama. Dimmick of Pa. Dunham of Indiana. Ewing of Tenn. Fuller of Maine. Gerry of Maine. Gilmore of Pa. Gorman of Indiana Green of Missonri Grinnell of Mass Hall of Missouri Haymond of Virginia. Hammond of Maryland Honston of Delaware Flarris of Alabama

Kerr of Maryland Levin (N. A.) of Pa. McGaughey of Indiana. McLean of Kentucky. Meacham of Vermont Morehead of Kentucky. Morton of Virginia Nelson of New York. Outlaw of N. Carolina Owen of Georgia. Phoenix of New York. Reynolds of New York Shepperd of N. C. Stanly of N. Carolina. Thompson of Kentucky.

Thurman of N. Y.

Watkins of Tennes

Wilson of N. H.

McDowell of Virginia McLane of Maryland. McMullen of Virginia Parker of Virginia. Peaslee of N. H. Richardson of Illinois Robbins of Pa. Robinson of Indiana Ross of Pennsylvania Savage of Tennessee. Stanton of Tennessee Stanton of Kentucky Strong of Pennsylvania Thomas of Tennessee. Thompson of Pa. Thompson of Miss Wellborn of Georgia. Whittlesey of Ohio. Wildrick of N. J. Young of Illinois.

Hibbard of N. H.

loagland of Ohio.

Howard of Texas.

Johnson of Tennessee

Johnson of Arkansas.

Jones of Tennessee.

Kaulman of Texas.

Littlefield of Maine

Mann of Pennsylvania.

McDonald of Indiana.

Mason of Kentucky. McClernand of Illinois

Leffler of Iowa

VEAS-FREE SOILERS. Allen of Mass. Julian of Indiana Durkee of Wisconsin. Root of Ohio Giddings of Ohio. Tuck of N. H. Free States -Slave States - - -

Total from free States

were Southern measures.

Total from slave States

The free States thus gave 73 votes for the reference, and 47 against it—the slave States 28 for reference, 53 against it. The inference from this vote as well as from all the others is irresistiblethat the bill and its accompanying amendments

The Whigs of the free States, to their honor, gave 51 votes for reference, and only 20 against it, while the Democrats of the free States, to their the previous question will not be exhausted until discredit, gave but 16 for reference, 27 against it! the House shall have voted upon the pending That Messrs. Briggs, Brooks, Duer, and Whigs discredit, gave but 16 for reference, 27 against it! of that stamp, should vote against the reference of these measures, thereby precluding all hope of amending them, was to be expected-but the constituents of Messrs. Eliot, Freedley, Grinnell, McGaughey, Meacham, and Wilson, will be surprised to find them in such company. Among the Democrats, we observe Buel, Hibbard, Mc- South Carolina, who did not vote before, voted Donald, Peaslee, Strong, Robinson, and Whittlesey, representing anti-slavery constituencies, sustaining a movement designed to defeat the Wilmot Proviso.

Mr. Walden of New York moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill and amendments had been referred, and Mr. Root moved to lay this motion on the table. The vote on this stood, year 103, navs 102-the Speaker voted in the negative. making the vote a tie-so the motion was lost: that is to say, the House refused to lay on the tanot one of those who were forcing this bill to a ble the motion to reconsider the vote by which vote, and thus smothering every fair effort to the reference had been made. Had it voted to amend or modify and make it better or more ac- lav it upon the table, all the measures then would have been open to a fair and full consideration in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. How was this result prevented?

Mr. Dickey of Pennsylvania, Mr. Holmes of South Carolina, and Mr. Olds of Ohio, who had not voted on the motion to refer, voted to fasten this reference by laying on the table the motion to reconsider. Mr. Freedley of Pennsylvania, Mr. Mason and Mr. Stanton of Kentucky, who voted against the reference, voted to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. These six votes. added to the 101 for the reference, would make 107-which would have been the number of votes against reconsideration, had the majority stood Jackson of Georgia, Walden of New York, and to be hostile to the bill. Wentworth of Illinois, who had voted for reference, The following is the vote on the amen words, for reconsideration—thus reducing the Ashe, Bay, Bayly, Beale, Bokee, Bowle, Bowlin, Boyd, Breck, Briggs, Brooks, W. J. Brown, Buel, majority to 103. Had Mr. Wentworth stood firm. reconsideration would have failed. The nays on this motion were the same as those on the vote on reference, with the following exceptions: Bowie of Maryland and Carter of Ohio, who did not Gerry, Gilmore, Gorman, Green, Hall, Hamvote on the motion to refer, voted nay on the motion to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. On this motion, too, were recorded in the negative the names of Haralson of Georgia, Inge of Alabama, Jackson of Georgia, Walden of New York, and Wentworth of Illinois, who had voted to refer: that is, they were in favor of retracing this step. On the other hand, Freedley of Pennsylvaina, and Stanton of Kentucky, who had voted

against reference, also voted against reconsideration, while Thomas of Tennessee, who had voted with them at first, did not vote at all on the last motion. The votes of Messrs, Carter and Wentworth secured the reconsideration of the motion by which the bill and its amendments had been referred, and, as the previous question was still Dixon, Doty, Duncan, Durkee, Nathan Evans, in operation, precluded any chance of making the bills acceptable to the friends of freedom. So it Gould, Grinnell, Halloway, Harlan, S. W. Har-Burt of South Carolina

lowing vote:

YEAS-Messrs, Albertson, Alsten, Anderson Bay, Bayly, Beale, Bokee, Bowie, Bowlin, Boyd, Breck, Briggs, Brooks, William J. Brown, Buel, Chester Butler, E. Carrington Cabell, George Alfred Caldwell, Joseph P. Caldwell, Casey, Clingman, Williamson R. W. Cobb, Deberry, Dimmick, Duer, Dunham, Eliot, Ewing, Fuller, Gentry, Gerry, Gilmore, Gorman, Green, Grinnell, Hall, Hammond, Haralson, Isham G. Harris, Thomas L. Harris, Haymond, Hibbard, Hilliard, Hoagland, Houston, Howard, Joseph W. Jackson, Andrew Johnson, James L. Johnson, Jones, Kaufman, Kerr, Leffler, Levin Littlefield, Job Mann, Marshall, Mason, McClernand, McDonald, McDowell, McGaughey, Robert M. McLane, Finis E. McLean, McMullen, Meacham, Morehead, Morton, Nelson, Outlaw, Owen, Parker, Peaslee, Phoenix, Pitman, Potter, Richardson, Reynolds, Robbins, Robinson, Rose, Ross, Savage, Shepperd, Stanly, Frederick P. Stanton, Richard H. Stanton, Strong, Taylor, Thomas, Jacob Thompson, John B. Thompson, Thurman, Toombs, Underhill, Walden, Watkins, Wellborn, Whittelsey, Wildrick, Williams,

Wilson, and Young—104.

Navs—Messrs. Alexander, Allen, Ashe, Averett, Bennett, Bingham, Booth, Bowdon, Albert G. Brown, Burrows, Burt, Thomas B. Butler, Joseph Cable, Calvin, Campbell, Clark, Colcock, Cole, Conger, Corwin, Crowell, Daniel, Dickey, Disney, Dixon, Doty, Duncan, Durkee, Edmundson, N. Evans, Featherston, Fitch, Fowler, son, N. Evans, Featherston, Fitch, Fowler, Freedley, Giddings, Gott, Gould, Halloway, Harlan, Sampson W. Harris, Hebard, Henry, Hol-Haday, Holmes, Howe, Hubbard, Hunter, Inge, W. T. Jackson, R. W. Johnson, Julian, George G. King, J. G. King, John A. King, Preston King, La Sère, Horace Mann, Matteson, McKissock, McQueen, McWillie, Meade, Millson, Moore, Morris, Morse, Newell, Ogle, Olds, Orr, Otis, Peck, Phelps, Powell, Putnam, Reed, Rockwell, Root, Rumsey, jr., Sackett, Sawtelle, Schenck, Schermerhorn, Schoolcraft, Seddon, Silvester, Sprague, Thaddeus Stevens, Stetson, Sweetser. Van Dyke, Venable, Vinton, Waldo Wallace, Wentworth, White, and Woodward-

First, the measures were referred-veas 101 nays 100. Next, the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider this reference was lostthe Speaker's vote making a tie. Either Mr. Carter or Mr. Wentworth might have prevented yeas 80, nays 126—as follows: this. Then, the motion to reconsider prevailedyeas 104. navs 98!

Those who voted in the affirmative—that is, in favor of reconsideration-were the same as those who voted against the reference, and those those who voted against the reference, and those known voted against reconsideration were the same Grinnell, Hall, Thomas L. Harris, Haymond, Hibas those who voted for the reference, with the fol- bard, Hilliard, Hoagland, Houston, A. Johnson, J. lowing exceptions: Freedley of Pennsylvania
L. Johnson, Jones, Kaufman, Kerr, J. G. King,
Leffler, Levin, Littlefield, Job Mann, McClerand Johnson of Arkansas, who had voted against nand, McDowell, McKissock, Robert M. McLane, reference, now voted against reconsideration.
Haralson and Jackson of Georgia, Taylor of Ohio,
Outlaw, Parker, Peaslee, Phoenix, Pitman, Rob-Underhill and Walden of New York, who had voted for reference, now voted for reconsideration Andrews of New York and Thompson of Penn-Walden, Watkins, White, Wildrick, Williams, sylvania, who had voted against reference, did Wilson, and Young-80.

South Carolina, and Olds of Ohio, who were absent on the first vote, now voted against reconsideration. Baker of Illinois and Chandler of Pennsylvania, who voted for reference, were now absent. The question recurred-"Shall the bill and amendments be committed to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union?" And it was decided in the negative-year 101. nays 103. The effect of this vote was, to shut out all further amendments, and bring the House to a direct vote, first on the amendments of Clingman and Boyd, then, on the engrossment of the bill-in other words, to take these measures, or nothing. Let us see who were in favor of this

gag-policy: those who voted for it were-Messrs. Alexander, Allen, Ashe, Averett, Baker, Bennett, Binhgam, Booth, Bowdon, Albert G. Brown, Burrows, Burt, Thomas B. Butler, Joseph Cable, Calvin, Campbell, Chandler, Clark, Colcock, Cole, Conger, Corwin, Crowell, Daniel, Dickey, Disney, Dixon, Doty, Duncan, Durkee, dson, Nathan Evans, Featherston, Fitch, Fowler, Freedley, Giddings, Gott, Gould, Halloway, Harlan, S. W. Harris, Hebard, Henry, Holladay, Holmes, Howe, Hubbard, Hunter, Inge, Joseph W. Jackson, William T. Jackson, R. W. Johnson, Julian, George G. King, James G. King, John A. King, Preston King, La Sère, Horace Mann, Matteson, McKissock, McQueen, McWillie, Meade, Millson, Moore, Morris, Morse, Newell, Ogle, Orr, Otis, Peck, Phelps, Putnam, Reed, Rockwell, Root, Rumsey, Sackett Sawtelle, Schenck, Schermerhorn, Schoolcraft, Seddon, Silvester, Sprague, Thaddeus Stevens, Stetson, Sweetser, Taylor, Tuck, Van Dyke, Venable, Vinton, Waldo, Wallace, Wentworth, White, and Woodward-101.

Against it : Messrs. Albertson, Alston, Anderson, Bay, Bayly, Beale, Bokee, Bowie Bowlin, Boyd, Breck, Briggs, Brooks, William J. Brown, Buel, Chester Butler, E. C. Cabell, George A. Caldwell, Joseph P. Caldwell, Carter, Casey, Clingman, W. R. W. Cobb, Deberry, Dimmick, Duer, Dunham, Eliot, Ewing, Fuller, Gentry, Gerry, Gilmore, Gorman, Green, Grinnell, Hall, Hammond, Haralson, Isham G. Harris, Thomas L. Harris, Haymond, Hibbard, Hilliard, Hoagland, Howard, Houston, Johnson, J. L. Johnson Jones, Kaufman, Kerr, Leffler, Levin, Littlefield, J. Mann, Marshall, Mason, McClernand, McDonald, McDowell, McGaughey, Robt. M. McLane, Finis E. McLean, McMullen, Meacham, Morehead, Morton, Nelson, Outlaw, Owen, Parker, Peaslee, Phoenix, Pitman, Potter, Reynolds, Richardson, Robbins, Robinson, Rose, Ross, Savage, Shep-perd, Stanly, Frederick P. Stanton, Richard H. Stanton, Strong, Thomas, Jacob Thompson, James Thompson, J. B. Thompson, Thurman, Toombs, Underhill, Walden, Watkins, Wellborn, Whittlesey, Wildrick, Williams, Wilson, and Young-

The vote this time was the same as the first one on the motion to refer, with the following exceptions: Dickey of Pennsylvanla and Holmes of now to refer. Haralson of Georgia, Underhill and Walden of New York, who voted before to refer, new reversed their votes. Freedley of Pennsylvania and Johnson of Arkansas, who before were against reference, now went for it. Bowie of Maryland, Carter and Potter of Ohio, absent on the first vote, voted against reference on the last. Powell of Virginia, who at first voted uea, and Andrews of New York, who had voted nay, did not vote at all this time. Mr. Clingman's amendment was then rejected-

yeas 69, nays 130-all the yeas from the South. Mr. Thompson of Mississippi moved to lay the whole subject on the table. The motion failedyeas 61, nays 141. Of the yeas, some twenty

were from the South; the rest consisted chiefly of Whig and Free-Soil votes from the North. The Democrats from the free States who voted to lay the subject on the table were-Bingham of Michigan, Booth of Connecticut, Cable and Olds of Ohio, Doty of Wisconsin, Harlan and Julian of Indiana, Preston King of New York, and Peck

The question then was on the amendment of Mr. Boyd, incorporating with the bill, that for the organization of a Territorial Government in New Mexico mithout the Proviso The amendfirm. But, there was defection. Haralson and being given by members from the South supposed

Chester Butler, Cabell, G. A. Caldwell, Caldwell, Casey, Chandler, Clingman, W. R. W. Cobb, Daniel, Deberry, Dimmick, Duer, Dun-ham, Edmundson, Eliot, Ewing, Fuller, Gentry, mond, Haralson, I. G. Harris, T. L. Harris, Hay-mond, Hibbard, Hilliard, Hoagland, Houston. Howard, J. W. Jackson, Andrew Johnson, J. L. Johnson, Jones, Kaulman, Kerr, La Sère, Leffler, Levin, Littlefield, Job Mann, Marshall, Mason. McClernand, McDonald, McDowell, McGaughey R. M. McLane, F. E. McLean, McMullen, Mc-Willie, Morehead, Morton, Outlaw, Owen, Parker, Phœnix, Pitman, Powell, Richardson, Robbins, Robinson, Rose, Ross, Savage, Shepperd, Stanly, F. P. Stanton, R. H. Stanton, Strong, Thomas, J. B. Thompson, Toombs, Walden, Watkins, Wellborn, Wildrick, Williams, Wilson, and

Young-98. Nays - Messrs. Alexander, Allen, Andrews, Averett, Baker, Bennett, Bingham, Booth, Bow-don, A. G. Brown, Burrows, Burt, T. B. Butler, Cable, Calvin, Campbell, Carter, Clark, Colcock, Cole, Conger, Corwin, Crowell, Dickey, Disney, seems to us. We hope they may be able to show satisfactory reasons for their votes.

The direct question was now taken on the motion to reconsider, and it was carried by the folson, Moore, Morris, Morse, Nelson, Newell, Ogle, Olds, Orr, Otis, Peaslee, Peck, Phelps, Putnam, Reed, Reynolds, Rockwell, Root, Rumsey, Sackett, Sawtelle, Schenck, Schermerhorn, School-craft, Seddon, Silvester, Sprague, Thaddeus Stevens, Stetson, Sweetser, Taylor, Jacob Thompson, James Thompson, Thurman, Tuck, Underhill, Van Dyke, Venable, Vinton, Waldo, Wallace, Wentworth, White, Whittlesey, and Wood-

> The members from the free States who voted for this amendment, designed to extinguish the Wilmot Proviso, were as follows: Whice

> > Bokee of New York.

Briggs of New York.

Brooks of New York.

Butler of Penn.

Casey of Penn. Chandler of Penn.

Duer of New York.

Rose of New York.

Wilson of N. H.-14.

Democrats. Albertson of Indiana. Brown of Indiana. Buel of Michigan. Dimmick of Penn Dunham of Indiana. Gerry of Maine. Gilmore of Penn Hibbard of N. H. Leffler of lows Littlefield of Maine.

McClernand of Illinois. Richardson of Illinois Robbins of Penn. Robinson of Indiana. Ross of Pennsylvania. trong of Penn. Walden of New York.

Young of Illinois.-23. While the fact of voting for the amendment fully convicts the members from the free States supporting it, either of hostility to the Wilmot Proviso, or apostacy from it, it does not follow that voting against it is any evidence of real intention to sustain that policy.

A motion to reconsider, and then to lay that motion on the table, was made, withdrawn, and renewed; pending which, a motion to adjourn failed-yeas 71, nays 128. The motion to reconsider was withdrawn, and the question being taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading, it was decided in the negative-

YEAS-Messrs. Alberston, Anderson, Andrews, Bay, Bokee, Bowie, Breck, Briggs, Brooks, W. J. Brown, Buel, Chester Butler, Joseph P. Caldwell, Casey, Chandler, Williamson R. W. Cobb, Deberry, Dimmick, Disney, Duer, Dunham, Elliot, bins, Robinson, Rose, Schenck, Shepperd, Stanly, Strong, Taylor, James Thompson, J. B. Thomp-

not vote. Dickey of Pennsylvania, Holmes of Navs-Messrs. Alexander, Allen, Alston, Ashe.

Averett, Baker, Bayly, Beale, Bennett, Bingham, Booth, Bowdon, Bowlin, Boyd, Albert G. Brown, Burrows, Burt, Thomas B. Butler, E. Carrington Cabell, Joseph Cable, George Alfred Caldwell. Calvin, Campbell, Carter, Clarke, Clingman, Colcock, Cole, Conger, Corwin, Crowell, Daniel, Dickey, Dixon, Doty, Duncan, Durkee, Edmundson, Nathan Evans, Featherston, Fitch, Fowler, Freedley, Giddings, Gilmore, Gott, Green, Halloway, Hammond, Harelson, Harlan, Isham G. Harris, S. W. Harris, Hebard, Henry, Holladay, Holmes, Howard, Howe, Hubbard, Hunter, Inge, Joseph W. Jackson, William T. Jackson, R. W. Johnson, Julian, George G. King, John A. King, Preston King, La Sère, Horace Mann, Marshall, Mason, Matteson, McDonald, McGaughey, Finis McLean, McQueen, McWillie, Me Meade, Millson, Morris, Morse, Nelson, Newell. Olds, Orr, Otis, Owen, Peck, Phelps, Potter, Powell, Putnam, Reed, Reynolds, Richardson Rockwell, Root, Ross, Rumsey, Sackett, Savage Sawtelle, Schermerhorn, Schoolcraft, Seddon, Sil-

vester, Sprague, Frederick P. Stanton, Richard

H. Stanton, Thad. Stevens, Stetson, Sweetser, Thomas, Jacob Thompson, Toombs, Tuck, Ven-able, Waldo, Wallace, Wellborn, Wentworth, Whittlesey, and Woodward-126. Of the 80 who voted yea, 30 were from the South, chiefly Whig votes. Of the rest, 22 were Democrats from the free States, 28 Whigs. There was a clear majority in the House in favor of the bill: why, then, this apparent majority of 46 against it? The explanation is this: the Southerners were aware of the panic created by the threatened conflict between Texas and the United States, and of the deep anxiety of a large number of Northern members for the passage of the bill, as a peace measure. They knew, too, that they could calculate on the influence of Daniel Webster in favor of it. They attempted, therefore, to use it as a lever, to overthrow the Proviso Feigning or feeling an apprehension that, should the bill pass by itself, the North might then unite to attach the Proviso to the Territorial bills, or, refusing to take them up, act upon the question of the admission of New Mexico as a State, their main effort was, to tack the bills together, and thus force timid men from the North to give up the Proviso, as the price for securing the boundary of Texas, and peace with that valorous State. On this point the struggle turned. Neither the slaveholders nor the Northern members referred to, intended that the bill should be defeated. They understood each other perfectly well on this point, though, as to the policy of tacking, they

the Texan bill, uniting with its opponents, it failed of an engrossment by 46 votes! But, having given this lesson to the Northern upporters of the bill, they took good care to give them opportunity for repentance. Mr. Boyd, one one of the slowest men in the House, but who had the good fortune to catch the eye of the Speaker at many critical points in this protracted struggle, amidst great competition was recognised by the Chair. He immediately moved a reconsideration, and the House then, having the subject

again in its possession, adjourned. The next day (Thursday) the question of reonsideration coming up, Mr. Boyd explained that his object was to revive his amendment, and secure the passage of the bill with it. Mr. Inge moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Had his motion prevailed, it would have been a final disposition of the whole subject. But it did not prevail: the motion failed-yeas 71 nays 135-only 32 yeas from the slave Statesabout one-third of their delegation. Only nine Democrats from the free States voted to get rid of the bills: they were, Bingham, Booth, Cable, Doty, Harlan, King, Morris, Olds, Waldo. The rest of the yeas were composed of Whigs and Free-Soilers. Cleveland, Wood, and Wilmot, before this struggle had paired off with friends of ment failed—yeas 98, nays 106-21 of the nays the bills. Had they been present, their votes would always have been cast on the right side.

A reconsideration was then carried-yeas 131, navs 75 Messrs. Carter, Pack Spragne, and Wentworth, who had voted against laying on the table the motion to reconsider, now voting against reconsideration.

Mr. Boyd obtained the floor, but Mr. Grinnell of Massachusetts rose to a privileged question. Having voted nay yesterday on Mr. Boyd's amendment, he moved to reconsider the vote by which it was rejected. A motion to lay this motion on the table failed-yeas 96, nays 108. Here the House, under the lesson it had received, began to take the back track. Yesterday, by a vote of 106 to 98 it rejected the amendment. Now, by a vote of 108 to 96, it refused to lay on the table the motion to reconsider; in other words, determined on reconsideration. The following is the

YEAS-Messrs, Alexander, Allen, Averett, Baker, Bennett, Bingham, Booth, Albert G. Brown, Burrows, Burt, Thomas B. Butler, Joseph Cable Calvin, Campbell, Clark, Clingman, Cole, Conger, Corwin, Crowell, Daniel, Dickey, Dixon, Doty, Durkee, N. Evans, Featherston Fowler, Freedley, Giddings, Gott, Gould, Halloway, Harlan, Sampson W. Harris, Henry, Holladay, Holmes, Howe, Hubbard, Hunter, Inge, William T. Jackson, Robert W. Johnson, Julian, James G. King, John A. King, Preston King, Horace Mann, Matteson, McGaughey, Mc-Queen, Meade, Millson, Morris, Morse, Nelson, Ogle, Olds, Orr, Otis, Peaslee, Peck. Phelps, Putnam, Reynolds, Rockwell, Root, Rumsey, Sackett, Sawtelle, Schenck, Schermerhorn, choolcraft, Seddon, Silvester, Sprague, Fred. P. Stanton, Richard H. Stanton, Thaddeus Stevens, Stetson, Sweetser, Thomas, Jacob Thompson, James Thompson, Tuck, Van Dyke, Venable, Vin-Wallace, Wentworth, Whittlesey, and Woodward-96.

Nays-Messrs. Alberston, Alston, Anderson, Ashe, Bay, Bayly, Beale, Bokee, Bowie, Bowlin, Boyd, Breck, Briggs, Brooks, William J. Brown, Buel, Chester Butler, E. Carrington Cabell, G. A. Caldwell, Jos. P. Caldwell, Carter, Casey, Chandler, Williamson R. W. Cobb, Deberry, Dimmick, Disney, Duer, Duncan, Dunham, Edmundson, Eliot, Ewing, Fitch, Fuller, Gentry, Gerry, Gilmore, Gorman, Green, Grinnell, Hall, Hammond, Haralson, Isham G. Harris, Thomas L. Harris, Haymond, Hibbard, Hilliard, Hoagland, Houston, Howard, Jos. W. Jackson, Ar drew Johnson, James L. Johnson, Jones, Kaufman, Kerr, Geo. G. King, La Sère, Leffler, Levin, Job Mann, Marshall, Mason, McClernand, McDonald, McDowell. McKissock, McLanahan, Robert Eliot of Massachusetts M. McLane, Finis E. McLean, McMullen, Mc-Willie, Meacham, Moore, Morehead, Morton, Levin of Pennsylvania. McGaughey of Indiana. Phoenix of New York. Outlaw, Owen, Parker, Phoenix, Pitman, Potter, Powell, Reed, Richardson, Robbins, Rose, Ross Savage, Shepperd, Stanly, Strong, Taylor, John B. Thompson, Thurman, Toombs, Underhill, Walden, Watkins, Wellborn, White, Wildrick, Williams, Wilson, and Young-108. The changes, since yesterday, were the follow-

ing: Carter and Disney, Democrats, and Duncan. Grinnell, G. G. King, McKissock, Meacham Moore, Reed, Taylor, Thurman, Underhill, and White, Whigs, who had voted against Boyd's altered by the proper authority." amendment, now voted for reconsideration. Clingman, Daniel, McGaughey, Stanton of Tennessee Stanton of Kentucky, and Thomas, who had voted for the amendment, voted against reconsideration. Littlefield and Robinson who had voted amendment, which was adopted—yeas 106, nays tions passed by the last Legislature of Massachufor the amendment were absent on this vote: 99. Potter and McLanahan who were absent on the other vote, voted for reconsideration. Fitch, Andrews, Bowdon, and Hebard, who had voted against the amendment, did not vote on the question of reconsideration. Eleven Whigs and two Democrats from the free States changed their votes so as to favor the amendment. The amendment having been reconsidered, the Speaker said that Mr. Boyd was entitled to the floor. and thereupon Mr. Boyd moved the previous question, so as to cut off further amendment. The House refused to second it, and Mr. Toombs proposed an amendment to the amendment, pending which Mr. Wentworth obtained the floor, ing which Mr. Wentworth obtained the floor, and moved to commit the bill and amendments, with instructions "to amend the amendment bell, George Alfred Caldwell, Joseph P. Caldwell, Casey, Chandler, Williamson R. W. Cobb, Deberry, Dimmick, Disney, Duer, Duncan, Dunham, with instructions "to amend the amendment so as to exclude slavery from all the territory acquired from Mexico by the treaty of Guada-

lupe Hidalgo, lying eastward of California." Mr. Wentworth, while retaining the floor, expressed his willingness to offer with his own, other instructions, such as gentlemen from the North or South might choose to submit, provided the vote could be taken on them separately. McWillie, Morehead, Morton, Nelson, Outlaw,

"The Speaker. The question on the motion to commit with instructions is indivisible; but upon the instructions a separate vote may be Ross, Savage, Shepperd, Stanly, Richard H called, so as to leave with the motion to commit

a separate and distinct proposition.
"Mr. Wentworth. Then I send the following to the Chair, (a portion of which was at the instance of Mr. Howard,) as additional instructions, and I move the previous question "'With instructions so to amend the amendment as to exclude slavery from all the territory acquired from Mexico by the treaty of Guada-

lupe Hidalgo, lying eastward of California?
"Also to strike out the words in the first section of the proposed amendment to the bill:
"'Thence following the main channel of said river to the parallel of the thirty-second degree of north latitude, thence east with the said degree to its intersection with the one hundred and

"Thence down the main channel of the Rio Grande to the point where said river crosses the 102d meridian of longitude west of Greenwich. "To strike out from the words:
"'Provided, also,' in the eighth line of the fifth

third degree of longitude west of Greenwich.'

proposition of the bill, to the words 'United States' in the nineteenth line of said fifth prop-

"The following is the part proposed by the latter clause to be stricken from the original

tificates of stock of Texas for which duties on imports were specially pledged, shall first file at the Treasury of the United States releases of all claim against the United States for or on account of said bonds or certificates, in such form as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and approved by the President of the United States."

Mr. Featherston of Mississippi, the floor being vielded by Mr. Wentworth, moved the following as a substitute for the instruction of the

enacting clause, and insert as follows:
"'That the boundaries of the State of Texas defined and established by the act of the Texan Congress, passed December 19, 1836, for that purpose, are hereby recognised by the Government of the United States

"Strike out all of the original line after the

Pending these instructions, the decision of the Speaker that the instructions might be voted on separately, was repeatedly questioned, but he steadily adhered to it, saying-

"A motion is made to commit with instru tions. It is not the right of the member making the could not ascertain their comparative power of motion to ask a separate vote on each clause of endurance till they had tried it. The former bethe instructious by virtue of his having made the lieved the latter would yield; the latter hoped motion. But when a motion to commit with inthe former would not press that policy to the destructions is pending, the Chair is of opinion that a division upon the instructions can be had, so feat of the bill. So, on the first trial, the amendas to take a separate vote on the instructions, so ment of Mr. Boyd was defeated by a majority of far as they are divisible—leaving a distinct proposition connected with the motion to commit." , and then, many of the slaveholding friends of

Featherston's substitute was then rejectedyeas 71, nays 128, Gorman of Indiana being the only name from a free State recorded in the affirmative.

The question then recurred on the motion to commit with the instructions moved by Mr. Wentworth. Mr. Inge now demanded a division of the

question on the instructions, but by this time the Speaker had changed his opinion. The change, with the reasons, he frankly stated to the House, and pronounced that the motion to commit with the instructions was indivisible! Mr. Wentworth, finding himself placed in a somewhat embarrassing position by this change of opinion in the Speaker, asked the Chair to repeat to the House what was the understanding between it and himself.

"The Speaker. The Chair stated to the House, that he had replied to an inquiry by the gentleman from Illinois, [Mr. Wentworth,] that the instructions would be divisible. And the Speaker takes upon his own shoulders the whole responsibility of the difficulty in which the gentleman is involved."

The change was certainly a very opportune one for all those who wished to avoid a direct vote on the Wilmot Proviso; so that it is not strange that, on an appeal from the new decision, the Chair should be sustained in it by a vote of 101 to 86. The same Whigs and Democrats from the free States, generally, who had voted with the South on all previous questions, voted in this case to sustain the Speaker.

After several ineffectual attempts by Mr. Wentworth to withdraw his instructions, the question was taken on the motion to commit with instructions, and decided in the negative, as follows:

YEAS-Messrs. Alexander, Allen, Baker, Bennett, Bingham, Booth, Burrows, Thomas B. Butler, Joseph Cable, Calvin, Campbell, Carter, Casey, Chandler, Clark, Cole, Corwin, Crowell Dickey, Dixon, Doty, Duncan, Durkee, N. Evans, Fitch, Fowler, Giddings, Gott, Gould, Halloway, Harlan Hebard, Henry, Howe, Hunter, William T. Jackson, Julian, James G. King, John A. King, Preston King, Horace Mann, Matteson, McKissock, Meacham, Moore, Morris, Nelson, Newell, Ogle, Olds, Otis, Peaslee, Peck, Pitman, Putnam, Reed, Reynolds, Robinson, Rockwell, Root, Rumsey, Sackett, Sawtelle, Schenck, Schermerhorn, Schoolcraft, Silvester, Sprague, Thaddeus Stevens, Stetson, Sweetser, Taylor, Tuck, Underhill, Van Dyke, Vinton, Waldo, Went-

worth, and Whittlesey.—80.
NAYS—Messrs. Albertson, Alston, Anderson, Andrews, Ashe, Bay, Bayly, Beale, Bokee, Bowie, Boyd, Breck, Briggs, Brooks, Albert G. Brown. William J. Brown, Buel, Chesser Butler, E. C. Cabell, George A. Caldwell, Joseph P. Caldwell, Clingman, Williamson R. W. Cobb, Conger, Daniel, Deberry, Dimmick, Disney, Duer, Dun-ham, Edmundson, Eliot, Ewing, Featherston, Williamson R. W. Cobb, Conger, Clernand, McDowell, McGaughey, McLanahan, Robert M. McLane, Finis E. McLean, McMullen, McQueen, Meade, Millson, Morehead, Morse, Morton, Orr, Outlaw, Owen, Parker, Phelps, Phœnix, Potter, Powell, Richardson, Robbins, Ross, Savage, Seddon, Shepperd, Stanly, Frederick P. Stanton, Richard H. Stantor Strong, Thomas, Jacob Thompson, James Thompson, John B. Thompson, Thurman, Toombs, Walden, Wallace, Watkins, Wellborn, White, Wildrick, Williams, and Young-121.

Mr. Toombs amendment now came up. Preston King demanded a division.

The Speaker. The question is divisible. The first proposition will be repeated: "And be it further enacted. That no citizen of

the United States shall be deprived of his life, liberty, or property, in said Territory, except by judgment of his peers and the laws of the land. This was adopted without a division. The remaining branch of the amendment was

cally inapplicable, and the common law as it existed in the British colonies of America July 4, 1776, shall be the exclusive law of said Territory on the subject of African slavery until

This was rejected—yeas 64, nays 121.

Motions to adjourn were now made, and defeat-"The amendment of Mr. Boyd provides for the

organization of a Territorial Government of New Mexico. It excludes the Wilmot Proviso: but authorizes the people of New Mexico, when forming a State Government, to allow or prohibit slavery, as the people might desire; and also provides that the Territorial Government of New Mexico shall not go into effect until the boundary of Texas be adjusted and settled." The vote for this proposition, excluding the

Proviso, was as follows. YEAS-Messrs. Alberston, Alston, Anderson,

Andrews, Bay, Bayly, Beale, Bokee, Bowie, Bow-lin, Boyd, Breck, Briggs, Brooks, William J. Brown, Buel, Chester Butler, E. Carrington Ca-

Edmundson, Eliot, Ewing, Fitch, Fuller, Gentry Gerry, Gilmore, Gorman, Green, Grinnell, Hall Hammond, Haralson, I. G. Harris, T. L. Harris, Haymond, Hibbard, Hilliard, Hoagland, Houston Howard, Joseph W. Jackson, A. Johnson, Jas. L. Johnson, Jones, Kaufman, Kerr, La Sere, Leffler Levin, Littlefield, Job Mann, Marshall, Mason, McClernand, McDonald, McDowell, McLanahan. Robert M. McLane, Finis E. McLean, McMullen.

Owen, Parker, Peaslee, Phoenix, Pitman, Potter, Powell, Richardson, Robbins, Robinson, Rose Stanton, Strong, Taylor, Thomas, John B. Thompson, Thurman, Toombs, Underhill, Walden, Watkins, Wellborn, White, Wildrick, Williams,

Wilson, and Young-106. Nays—Messrs. Alexander, Allen, Ashe, Ba-ker, Bennett, Bingham, Booth, Albert J. Brown, Burrows, Burt, Thomas B. Butler, Joseph Cable Calvin, Campbell, Carter, Clark, Clingman, Colcock, Cole, Conger, Corwin, Crowell, Daniel, Dickey, Dixon, Doty, Durkee, Nathan Evans, Featherston, Fowler, Freedley, Giddings, Gott, Gould, Halloway, Harlan, Sampson W. Harris, Hebard, Henry, Holladay, Holmes, Howe, Hub-bard, Hunter, Inge, William T. Jackson, Robert W. Johnson, Julian, George G. King, James G. King, John A. King, Preston King, Horace Mann, Matteson, McGaughey, McKissock, McQueen, Meacham, Meade, Millson, Moore, Morris, Morse, Newell, Ogle, Olds, Orr, Otis, Peck, Phelps, Put nam, Reed, Reynolds, Rockwell, Root, Rums Sackett, Sawtelle, Schenck, Schermerhorn, School craft, Seddon, Silvester, Sprague, Frederick P. Stanton, Thaddeus Stevens, Stetson, Sweetser Jacob Thompson, James Thompson, Tuck, Van Dyke, Venable, Vinton, Waldo, Wallace, Wentworth. Whittlesev. and Woodward-99.

Compared with the vote vesterday on the same amendment, the changes were as follows: Dis-"[Provided, also, That no more than five mil- ney and Peaslee, Democrats from the free States lions of said stock shall be issued until the cred- and Duncan, Grinnell, Nelson, Taylor, Underitors of the State holding bonds and other cer- hill, and White, Whigs from the free States, who voted against the amendment vesterday. voted in favor of it to-day. Chandler, Whigh Fitch, McLanahan, and Potter, Democrats from the free States, who did not vote on the question yesterday, voted to-day for the amendment. Ashe, Daniel, and Stanton of Tennessee, Southern Democrats, Clingman, Southern Whig, An drews and McGaughey, Northern Whigs, who voted yea yesterday, voted nay to-day. Bowdon, who voted nay on the question at first, did not vote at all now. Four changes from the South against the amendment; thirteen from the North, (including absentees,) chiefly Whigs, in favor of it! The lesson given by the slaveholders was quite efficacious.

After other unimportant motions, the question was put on ordering the bill as amended to a third reading, and decided in the negative-yeas 99, navs 107, as follows:

YEAS-Messrs. Alberston, Alston, Anderson Andrews, Bay, Bayly, Beale, Bokee, Bowie, Bowlin, Boyd, Breck, Briggs, Brooks, William J. Brown, Buel, Chester Butler, Cabell, George Alfred Caldwell, Joseph P. Caldwell, Casey, Chandler, Williamson R. W. Cobb, Deberry, Dimmick, ney, Duer, Duncan, Dunham, Edmundson Elliot, Ewing, Fitch, Fuller, Gentry, Gerry, Gilmore, Gorman, Green, Grinnell, Hall, Hammond Isham G. Harris, Thomas L. Harris, Haymond, Hibbard, Hilliard, Hoagland, Houston, Andrew Johnson, Jas. L. Johnson, Jones, Kaufman, Kerr Leffler, Levin, Littlefield, Job Mann, Marshall. McClernand, McDonald, McDowell, McKissock McLanahan, R. M. McLane, F. E. McLean, McMullen, Morehead, Morton, Nelson, Outlaw, Owen, Parker, Peaslee, Phonix, Pitman, Potter, Richardson, Robbins, Robinson, Rose, Ross, Savage, Shepperd, Stanly, Strong, Taylor, James Thompson, John B. Thompson, Thurman, Toombs, Walden, Watkins, Wellborn, White,

Wildrick, Williams, Wilson, and Young—99.
Nays—Messrs. Alexander, Allen, Ashe, Baker. Bennett, Bingham, Booth, Albert G. Brown, Burrows, Burt, Thomas B. Butler, Cable, Calvin Campbell, Carter, Clark, Clingman, Colcock, Cole Conger, Corwin, Crowell, Daniel, Dickey, Dixon bard, Hunter, Inge, Joseph W. Jackson, William T. Jackson, Robert W. Johnson, Julian, George King, J. G. King, J. A. King, P. King, La Sère Horace Mann, Mason, Matteson, McGaughey McQueen, McWillie, Meacham, Meade, Millson Moore, Morris, Morse, Newell, Ogle, Olds, Orr, Otis, Peck, Phelps, Powell, Putnam, Reed, Reynolds, Rockwell, Root, Rumsey, Sackett, Sawtelle Schenck, Schermerhorn, Schoolcraft, Seddon, Silvester, Sprague, Frederick P. Stanton, Richard H. Stanton, Stevens, Stetson, Sweetser, Thomas, Jacob Thompson, Tuck, Underhill, Van Dyke, Venable, Vinton, Waldo, Wallace, Wentworth, Whittlesey, and Woodward-107.

This result created a profound sensation. Some who had voted against the bill did not intend its defeat. Mr. Howard of Texas, who had steadily moved a reconsideration. The Speaker decided that it was not in order, being a second reconsideration. Mr. Howard appealed from the decision, and the House adjourned-a wise movement for the friends of the bill. It allowed time for the scrip-holders, for the marshalling of forces to reverse the Speaker's decision, for patriotic appeals to patriotic members-for influence from high quarters. Friday, September 6th, the question of appeal

from the Speaker's decision coming up, the Speaker stated clearly the grounds of his decision, showing that the principle of it was sustained by precedents, and he therefore must adhere to it. Mr. Howard persisted in his appeal, and the votes that followed showed that on all points where members could vote without being held to strict responsibility, there was a large majority in favor of promoting indirectly the passage of the bill and its amendment. First, a motion to lay the appeal on the table, failed—yeas 77, nays 123. The previous question was sustained, 102 to 57. The decision of the Chair was then reversed by a vote of 123 to 83, all precedent being set at defiance. The previous question was again put in operation, and by a vote of 122 Freedley, Fuller, Genry, Gerry, Gilmore, Gor-man, Green, Grinnell, Hall, Hammond, Haral-time the vote by which it refused to order the son, Isham G. Harris, Sampson W. Harris, Thomas L. Harris, Haymond, Hibbard, Hilliard, Hoagland, Holladay, Holmes, Houston, Howard, Hubbard, Inge, Joseph W. Jackson, Andrew Johnson, J. L. Johnson, R. W. Johnson, Jones, Kauf-and seconded by a vote of 103 to 91. The main man, Kerr, George G. King, La Sère, Leffler, Levin, Littlefield, J. Mann, Marshall, Mason, Motor, Littlefield, Mason, Motor, Littlefield, J. Mann, Marshall, Mason, Motor, Littlefield, Mason, Motor, Littlefield, Mason, Motor, Littlefield, Mason, Motor, Mason, Motor, Mason, Mason, Motor, Mason, Mason, Motor, Mason, Mason, Motor, Mason, Mason to 91. The bill as amended was then ordered to a third reading by 108 to 98. A motion to lay it upon the table failed-yeas 98, nays 108. The bill was then passed-yeas 108, nays 97. The analysis of this vote is given from the Washington Union on our first page.

> Our readers will not be surprised to see among the nays the names of several members who, in preliminary and side votes, had favored the bill and the amendment whenever it became necessary, and they could do it with safety. These manœuvres we have endeavored to expose. There is any amount of eye-service among politicians. It will be remembered that, while two-thirds of the Whigs from the free States voted against the bill, nearly two-thirds of the Democrats from the same States voted for it. Our statement, with the analysis of votes given

on our first page, presents a full and correct view we believe, of the action of the House on the Texan Boundary'and New Mexico Territoria "And that the Constitution of the United States and such statutes thereof as may not be lobills. The defection of so many whigs represent ing New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts was occasioned chiefly, it is understood, by the Webster influence. Mr. Wilson of New Hampshire, until lately one of the extreme Wilmot Proviso men, voted all through with the slaveholders and their allies. Mr. Eliot of Bosed. Points of order were raised and overruled. ton, elected in place of Mr. Winthrop, and who The question was then taken on Mr. Boyd's stood committed to the strong anti-slavery resolusetts, did the same. Messrs, Ashmun and Duncan, who declared some months since, in their speeches, their determined adhesion to the Wilmet Proviso, abandoned it. As for the Wilmet Provise Democrats, only some 17, or deducting the Free Soilers, 14 of them are left, and not all of them trust-worthy. We intended to proceed with our examination

of the action of the House, until we had completed a view of its proceedings in relation to California IItah and the Fucitive bill but we have not the room nor time this week. Meantime, let our readers preserve the record we have presented. It will serve, with what we shall submit next week, a very useful purpose hereafter

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DEPLY to Remarks of Rev. Moses Stuart on Hon. John Jay, and an Examination of his Scriptural Exercises, contained in his recent pamphlet entitled "Conscience and the Constitution" By William Jay. An octavo pamphlet

CONGRESS OF TUESDAY.

Tuesday the Senate was engaged in the consideration of several land bills.

In the House, the bill prohibiting the slave trade in the District of Columbia, was taken up. Mr. Brown of Mississippi moved to amend by a provision making it felony to entice slaves in the District to run off. This was voted down. The bill was ordered to a third reading; a motion to lay on the table was voted down, and then the bill was passed-yeas 124, nays 47.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT OF OHIO.

The old line Democracy of this District, having fully and cordially endorsed the advanced doctrines of the Jeffersonian Democracy in relation to Slavery, Land Reform, and other subjects, the two organizations met in Convention, as the United Democracy, at Elyria, on the 6th instant, and put in nomination Dr. Norton S. Townshend. a devoted and faithful friend of Human Liberty, and a thorough Democrat, who has never on any occasion shown the slightest disposition to give way before the demands of Hunkerism or the Slave Power.

The resolutions of the Nominating Convention are strong and to the point. Want of room prevents their publication this week.

It has become my pairful duty to announce the death of OHN T. STEWART, Esq., of Clark county, Ohio. He died his residence, on the 16th April, after a short illness, in

The deceased was a man of fine mind and warm heart. By this dispensation, his family have lost an affectionate and thindulgent husband and father, society has lost an exemplary and worthy member, and the cause of human rights an able, zealous, and liberal supporter. He had from youth been identified with the General Assembly Presbyterian church of the old school, and stood high among his brethren; but for the last two or three years he had remained in the church with the greatest difficulty, on account of at least what he supposed was a want of faithfulness on the subject of human ri hts. For some time before his decease, he had been making a powerful effort to get an organization of the Free Presbyterians in his neighborhoud; and no doubt, had his life been sprred a little longer, his great energy and libhis life been sprred a little longer, his great energy and literality would have effected it. HENRY

GUNDRY'S CINCINNATI MERCANTILE COL-LEGE.

Apollo or Museum Building, northwest corner of Sixth ond Walnut streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. THE attention of the Public is respectfully called to the course of studies prescribed at this institution, for the purpose of qualifying Young Men in a thorough practical manner for the duties of the counting house and for business.

manner for the duties of the counting house and for business pursuits generally.

The design of the institution is to impart such information as will make practical men and scientific accountants for any and every department of business.

The prominent subject of study is, Double-Entry Book-Keeping; or, in other words, the science of accounts, in its adaptation to every variety of transactions that can possibly arise in the operations of Trade, whether wholesale, retail, commission, banking, manufacturing, jobbing, or any other form of husiness.

commission, banking, manufacturing, jobbing, or any other form of business.

In order to qualify those who enter this institution in a superior manner for the responsible duties of commercial life, lectures on commercial law are given in connection with the science of book keeping. Lectures on the general laws of trade, as contained in the best breatises on banking and political economy, have also been lately introduced with great advantage and success.

Students are (in addition) made familiar with general mercantile forms and phraseology, or what may be termed the literature of commerce, including commercial letters of all descriptions.

l descriptions.
It will be the assiduous endeavor of the Principal to make lose who attend this institution good practical penmen—a ine qua non to those wishing to enter the arena of trade.
A complete course of calculations is included in the exer-

Terms for the full course -DEF Instruction is given individually; thus gentlemen can enter at any time.

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t. Life of Ebenezer Elliott.—Ib.
t. Sir Kobert Peel.—Tail's Magazine.
t. Note Book of a Naturalist, Part VIII.—Fraser's Mag-

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teach the truth, as he has ever done in his writings, for the
sake of good to his fellow men. But, in doing this, he will
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but, while doing so, will use no sharper language than its
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THE NATIONAL ERA.

For the National Era WORDS.

BY JOHN S. ADAMS.

Words! words! O, give me these, Words befitting what I feel— That I may on every bre-ze

Waft to those whose riven steel

Fetters souls and shackles hands Born to be as free as air, Yet, crushed and cramped by Slavery's bands-

Words that have an influence there. Words! words! give me to write,

Not mere flitting forms of light. That please the ear and then depart But burning words, that reach the soul,

And put the hosts of Wrong to rout. Let others tune their lyres and sing Illusive dreams of fancied joy;

That bring the shreds of Error out,

But my own harp-its every string-Shall find in truth enough employ. It shall not breathe of Freedom here While millions clank the galling chain.

Or e'en one slave doth bow in fear, Within our country's broad domain. Go where the slave-gang trembling stands,

Herded with every stable st. ck; Woman with fetters on her hands. And infants on the au tion block See! as she bends, how flow her tears

Hark! hear her broken, trembling sighs; Then hear the oaths, the threats, the jeers, Of men who lash her as she cries.

O, men who have the gift to weave, In poesy's web, deep, searching thought, Be truth thy aim-henceforward, leave The lyre too much with fancy fraught. Come up, and let the words you write

Be those that every chain would break, And every sentence you indite Be pledged to Truth for Freedom's sake.

From the Union. PASSAGE OF THE TEXAS AND NEW MEXICO BILL.

It may be interesting to our readers to have an analysis of the votes which were given in the House of Representatives on the 6th instant, upon one of the most important questions which have ever been discussed and decided in Congress. We shall present the results in two respective tablesone embracing the names of the members who voted on the bill, alphabetically arranged, distinguishing yeas and nays according to their politics and their States; the other a table of the States and description of the votes of each member who

The votes of the House, when it is full, amount to 231; of these, 140 are from non-slaveholding States, and 91 from slaveholding States. YEAS-DEMOCRATS.

Albertson of Indiana.

Bay of Mississippi.

Bayly of Virginia. Beale of Virginia.

Bowlin of Missouri.

Boyd of Kentucky.

Brown of Indiana.

Buel of Michigan.

Caldwell of Kentucky.

Parker of Virginia.

Richardson of Illinois.

Robinson of Indiana.

Ross of Pennsylvania.

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NAYS-DEMOCRATS.

Ashe of N. Carolina,

Averett of Virginia.

Booth of Connecticut

Bowdon of Alabama,

Brown of Mississippi

Cable of Ohio.

Carter of Ohio.

Daniel of N. C.

Doty of Wisconsin.

Featherston of Miss.

Haralson of Georgia.

Holladay of Virginia. Holmes of S. Carolina.

Hubbard of Alabama.

Jackson of Georgia.

Julian* of Indiana.

Johnson of Arkansas.

La Sère of Louisiana

McQueen of S C.

Meade of Virginia.

Millson of Virginia.

Morse of Louisiana

McWillie of Miss.

Morris of Ohio.

Olds of Ohio.

. King * of New York

Inge of Alabama.

Harlan of Indiana.

Durkee* of Wisc nsin

Burt of South Carolina.

- 58

Potter of Ohio.

Robbins of Pa.

YEAS-WHIGS. Alston of Alabama. Anderson of Tennessee. Andrews of New York. Bokee of New York. Bowie of Maryland. Brent of Kentucky. Briggs of New York Brooks of New York Butler of Pennsylvania. Cabell of Florida. Chandler of Pa. Duer of New York. Duncan of Mass. Eliot of Mass. Gentry of Tennessee. Grinnell of Mass.

Cobb of Alahama. Caldwell of N.Carolina. Dimmick of Pa. Casey of Pennsylvania. Disney of Ohio. Dunham of Indiana Deberry of N Carolina. Ewing of Tenn. Fitch of Indiana. Fuller of Maine. Gerry of Maine. Haymond of Virginia. Hilliard of Alabama. Green of Missouri Gorman of Indiana. Houston of Delaware. Johnson of Kentucky. Hall of Missouri. Hammond of Maryland. Kerr of Maryland. Harris of Tennessee. King of Rhode Island. Harris of Illinois Marshall of Kentucky. Hoagland of Ohio. McKissock of N. York. Howard of Texas. Johnson of Tennessee McLean of Kentucky. Morehead of Kentucky. Jones of Tennessee. Morton of Virginia Kaufman of Texas. Nelson of New York. Outlaw of N. Carolina. Leffler of Iowa. Littlefield of Maine Owen of Georgia. Mann of Pennsylvania. Phoenix of New York. Mason of Kentucky. McClernand of Illinois. McDonald of Indiana. Rose of New York Shepperd of N. C. McLanahan of Pa Stanly of N. Carolina. McLane of Maryland McMullen of Virginia. Taylor of Ohio.

Williams of Tenn. Wilson of N. H. Savage of Tennessee. Stanton of Kentucky. Strong of Pennsylvania. Thomas of Tennessee. Thompson of Pa. Wellborn of Georgia. Whittlesey of Ohio. Wildrigk of N I Young of Illinois. Whigs from free States - . 24 Whigs from slave States -

Democrats from free States

Thompson of Kentucky.

Underhill of New York.

Watkins of Tennessee.

White of New York.

Toombs of Georgia

NAYS-WHIGS Alexander of N. Y. Allen* of Mass. Bennett of New York. Burrows of New York. Calvin of Pennsylvania. Campbell* of Ohio. Clark of New York. Cole of Wisconsin. Conger of New York. Corwin of Ohio. Crowell of Ohio. Dickey of Pennsylvania. Dixon of R. I. Evans of Ohio. Fowler of Mass. Giddings of Ohio. Halloway of New York, Hebard of Vermont. Henry of Vermont. Howe* of Pa. Jackson of New York.

J. G. King of N. J J. A. King of N. Y. Mann of Mass. Matteson of New York. McGaughey of Indiana. Meacham of Vermont. Newell of N. J Ogle of Pennsylvania. Putnam of New York. Reed of Pennsylvania. Rockwell of Mass. Rumsey of New York. Sackett of New York. Schenck of Ohio Schoolcraft of N.Y. Sprague of Michigan. Stevens of Pa. Tuck* of N. H.

Orr of South Carolina Phelps of Missouri. Powell of Virginia. Sawtelle of Maine. Seddon of Virginia. Sweetser of Ohio. Thompson of Miss. Waldo of Connecticut Wentworth of Illinois Woodward of S. C. Van Dyke of N. J. * Free-Soilers.

Vinton of Ohio. Whigs from free States (including Free-Whig from slave States -

Democrats from free States (including Free-Soilers) Democrats from slave States -

STATES. MAINE.

Democrats. - Yeas: Messrs. Fuller, Gerry, and Littlefield. Nays: Messrs. Sawtelle and Stetson. Whig.-Nay: Mr. Otis.

Democrats.-Yeas: Messrs. Hibbard and Peas-Whigs .- Yea: Mr. Wilson. Nay: Mr. Tuck,

VERMONT.

MASSACHUSETTS. Whigs.—Yeas: Messrs. Duncan, Eliot, and Grinnell. Nays: Messrs. Allen, Fowler, Mann,

Whig .- Nay: Mr. Dixon. CONNECTICUT. Democrats .- Nays: Messrs. Booth (F. s.) and NEW YORK.

RHODE ISLAND.

Democrats.-Yea: Mr. Walden. Nay: Mr. Preston King, (F. S.)

Whigs.—Yeas: Messrs. Andrews, Bokee, Briggs,
Brooks, Duer, McKissock, Nelson, Phoenix, Rose,
Thurman, Underhill, and White. Naye: Messrs. Alexander, Bennett, Burrows, Clark, Conger, Gott, Halloway, Jackson, J. A. King, Matteson, Putnam, Reynolds, Rumsey, Sackett, Schoolcraft, and Silvester.

Democrat.-Yea: Mr. Wildrick. Whigs.-Nays: Mesers. King, Newell, and Van

PENNSYLVANIA. Democrats - Yeas: Messrs. Dimmick, Gilmore, Mann, McLanahan, Robbins, Ross, Strong, and

Whig.-Yea: Mr. Houston. MARYLAND.

Democrats .- Yeas: Mesers. Hammond and Mc-Whigs .- Yeas: Messrs Bowie and Kerr.

VIRGINIA.

Democrats.—Yeas: Messrs. Bayly, Beale, Edmondson, McDowell, McMullen, and Parker. Nays: Messrs. Averett, Holladay, Meade, Millon, Powell, and Seddon Whigs .- Yeas: Messrs. Haymond and Morton. NORTH CAROLINA,

Democrats.-Nays: Messrs. Ashe, Daniel, and Venable. Whigs .- Yeas: Messrs Caldwell, Deberry, Outlaw, Shepperd, and Stanly. Nay: Mr. Cling-

Democrats. - Nays: Messrs. Burt, Colcock, Holmes, McQueen, Orr, Wallace, and Woodward.

Democrats.—Yea: Mr. Wellborn, Nays: Messrs. Haralson and Jackson. Whigs - Yeas: Messrs. Owen and Toombs. FLORIDA.

Whig .- Yea: Mr. Cabell. ALABAMA.

Democrats .- Yea: Mr. Cobb. Nays: Messrs. Bowdon, Harris, Hubbard, and Inge.
Whigs.—Yeas: Messrs. Alston and Hilliard.

Democrats.—Yeas: Messrs. Disney, Hoagland, Potter, and Whittlesey. Nays: Messrs. Cable, Carter, Morris, Olds, and Sweetser. Whags.—Yea: Mr. Taylor, Nays: Messrs. Campbell, (F. S) Corwin, Crowell, Evans, Giddings, (F. S.,) Hunter, Root, (F. S.,) Schenck, and

MICHIGAN. Democrats .- Yea: Mr. Buel. Nay: Mr. Bing-Whig .- Nay: Mr. Sprague.

INDIANA. Democrats.—Yeas: Messrs. Albertson, Brown, Dunham, Fitch, Gorman, McDonald, and Robinson. Nays: Messrs. Harlan and Julian, (F. S.) Whig.-Nay: Mr. McGaughey.

Democrats.-Yeas: Messrs. Harris, McClernand, Richardson, and Young. Nay: Mr. Wentworth. Whig.—Nay: Mr. Baker.

Democrat .- Yea: Mr. Leffler. WISCONSIN.

Democrats -- Nays: Messrs. Doty, (r. s) and Durkee, (r. s)
Whig.—Nay: Mr. Cole.

MISSOURI. Democrats .- Yeas: Messrs. Bowlin, Bay, Green, and Hall. Nay: Mr. Phelps..

KENTUCKY. Democrats. - Yeas: Messrs. Boyd, Caldwell, Mason, and Stanton. Whigs.—Yeas: Messrs. Breck, Johnson, Marshall, McLean, and Morehead.

TENNESSEE. Democrats.—Yeas: Mesers. Ewing, Harris, Johnson, Jones, Savage, Stanton, and Thomas. Whigs.—Yeas: Messrs. Anderson, Gentry, Watkins, and Williams.

MISSISSIPPI Democrats.—Nays: Messrs. Brown, Featherston, McWillie, and Thompson.

ARKANSAS. Democrat.-Nay: Mr. Johnson. LOUISIANA.

Democrats.-Nays: Messrs. La Sère and Morse TEXAS. Democrats .- Yeas: Messrs. Howard and Kaufman.

Democrats from free States from slave States Whigs from free States from slave States Democrats from free States - -

from slave States Whigs from free States from slave States - - - 1

Members who did not vote. Maine, absent 1 Whig. Massachusetts. 1 Whig. (2 vacancies.) Rhode Island. 1 Democrat, (F. S) New York, 4 Whigs. 1 Whig. Pennsylvania. 4 Whigs and 1 Dem. (F. s.) Maryland, 1 Whig and 1 Democrat. 1 Whig and 1 Democrat Georgia, (Speaker not voting, but

favorable to the bill) 2 Democrats. a 1 Democrat. Illinois, Iowa, 1 vacancy " 1 Democrat. Those marked F. S. (Free Soil) are those who made slavery a test in the organization of the

RESULTS. Of the slaveholding States, Maryland, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Texas, gave a unanimous vote South Carolina and Mississippi were unani-

mous against it. Virginia gave a majority for the bill-eight to six. Of the eight, two are Whigs.

North Carolina gave a majority for it—five to he ought not to serve. That though I had high All five were Whigs; and of the four, one

was a Whig. Georgia was three to two for the bill. Two of the three were Whigs; the rest were Democrats.

Alabama was three for the bill—two of them serve under him. General Ward was elected the Whigs. The other four Representatives, who were nays, are Democrats. Missouri, four for the bill-all Democrats; one

member (Mr. Phelps) against it.

Of the non-slaveholding States, Maine gave three for the bill, three against it. Of the last, one was a Whig. New Hampshire, three for the bill-all Demo-

crats; one (Free-Soiler) against it. Connecticut, three against the bill-one of them a Whig. Rhode Island, one and one-both Whigs.

New York, fourteen for the bill, eighteen against it—all Whigs except Mr. Walden, (a Democrat,) yea, and Mr. Preston King, (Free-New Jersey, one (Democrat) yea, three nays,

Pennsylvania, thirteen for the bill-three of them Whigs, and Mr. Levin, (Native American;) and five against, (all Whigs.) and Howe, (Free

Michigan, one yea, (a Democrat,) and three nays—one Whig, two Free-Soilers.
Ohio, five yeas, (all Democrats but one) and fourteen nays. Of these, five are Democrats, four are Whigs, and five Free-Soilers. Indiana, seven yeas—all Democrats. Nays three, viz: one Democrat, one Whig, and one

Illinois, four yeas (all Democrats) and two nays—one Democrat and one Free-Soiler. But one Whig from the West voted for the bill, (Mr. Taylor from Ohio.) and sixteen Democrats: and against it, sixteen Western Whigs, and nine Western Democrats.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER. . Democrat.—Nay: Mr. Peck.

Whigs.—Nays: Mesars. Hebard, Henry, and guished divine has returned from his trip to Eutrope, with his health much improved. He came maids. I went through the streets of the merfensive or defensive warfare with the savages,

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF JOHN ADAMS.

We have been permitted, through the indul-gence of the publishers of this important work, to lay before our readers several extracts from it of engrossing interest, but none will be read with pleasure than the following. It is taken from the Diary, and written in Mr. Adams's thirty-ninth year. - Evening Post. Appointment of Colonel Washington as Command-

er-in-Chief of the Colonial Army. "This measure of imbecility, the second petition to the King, embarrassed every exertion Congress; it occasioned motions and debates with-out end, for appointing committees to draw up a declaration of the causes, motives, and objects of taking arms, with a view to obtain decisive declarations against independence, &c. In the mean time the New England army investing Boston, the New England Legislatures, Congresses, and Conventions, and the whole body of the People, were left without munitions of war, without arms, clothing, pay, or even countenance and encouragement. Every post brought me letters from my friends, Dr. Winthrop, Dr. Cooper, General James Warren, and sometimes from General Ward and his aids, and General Heath and many others, Thompson.

Whigs.—Yeas: Messrs. Butler, Casey, Chandler, Levin, and Pitman. Nays: Messrs. Calvin, Diokey, Howe, (F. S...) Ogle, Reed, and Stevin, Diokey, Howe, (F. S...) Ogle, Reed, and Stevin, Diokey, Howe, (F. S...) Ogle, Reed, and Steving State of Congress. I was daily urging all these things; but we were embarrassed with more than one difficulty, not only with the party in favor of the King, and the party who were the petition to the King, and the party who were jealous of independence, but a third party, which was a Southern party against a Northern, and a jealousy against a New England army under the command of a New England general. Whether this jealousy was sincere, or whether it was mere pride and a haughty ambition of furnishing a Southern general to command the Northern army, I cannot say. But the intention was very visible to me, that Colonel Washington was their object, and so many of our stanchest men were in the plan that we could carry nothing without conceding to it.

"Another embarrassment which was never publicly known, and which was carefully con-cealed by those who knew it, the Massachusetts and other New England delegates were divided. Mr. Hancock and Mr. Cushing hung back; Mr. Paine did not come forward; and even Samuel Adams was irresolute. Mr. Hancock himself had had an ambition to be appointed commander-inchief.* Whether he thought an election a com-pliment due to him, and intended to have the honor of declining it, or whether he would have accepted, I know not. To the compliment he had some pretensions, for, at that time, his exertions, sacrifices, and general merits in the cause of his country, had been incomparably greater than those of Colonel Washington. But the delicacy of his health, and his entire want of experience in actual service, though an excellent militia officer, were decisive objections to him in my mind. In canvassing this subject, out of doors, I found, too, that even among the delegates of Virginia there were difficulties. The apostolical reasonings among themselves, which should be greatest, were not less energetic among the saints of the ancient dominions than they were among us of New England. In several conversations, I found more than one very cool about the appointment of Washington, and particularly Mr. Pendleton was very clear and full against. Full of anxieties con-cerning these confusions, and apprehending daily State House yard for a little exercise and fresh air, before the hour of Congress, and there represented to him the various dangers that surrounded us. He agreed to them all, but said, "What shall we do?" I answered him, that he knew I had taken great pains to get our colleagues to agree upon some plan, that we might be unanimous; but he knew that they would pledge morning to make a direct motion that Congress should adopt the army before Boston, and appoint Colonel Washington commander of it." Mr. Adams seemed to think very seriously of it, but

said nothing. "Accordingly, when Congress had assembled, I rose in my place, and, in as short a speech as the subject would admit, represented the state of the Colonies, the uncertainty in the minds of the peo-ple, their great expectation and anxiety, the dis-tresses of the army, the danger of its dissolution, the difficulty of collecting another, and the prob-ability that the British army would take advan-suited his pleasure. tage of our delays, march out of Boston, and spread desolation as far as they could go. I con-cluded with a motion, in form, that Congress would adopt the army at Cambridge, and appoint a General; that though this was not the proper time to nominate a General, yet as I had reason to believe that this was a point of the greatest difficulty, I had no hesitation to declare that I portant command, and that was a gentleman from Virginia, who was among us, and very well known to all of us, a gentleman whose skill and experience as an officer, whose independent fortune, great talents, and excellent universal character,

better than any other person in the Union. "Mr. Washington, who happened to sit near the door, as soon as he heard me allude to him, from his usual modesty, darted into the library room. Mr. Hancock—who was our President, which gave me an opportunity to observe his countenance while I was speaking on the state of the Colonies, the army at Cambridge, and the enemy-heard me with visible pleasure; but when I came to describe Washington for the commander, never remarked a more sudden and striking change of countenance. Mortification and resent. ment were expressed as forcibly as his face could exhibit them. Mr. Samuel Adams seconded the motion, and that did not soften the President's physiogomy at all.† The subject came under debate, and several of the gentlemen declared them-selves against the appointment of Mr. Washington, not on account of any personal objection against him, but because the army was all from New England, had a General of their own, appeared to be satisfied with him, and had proved hemselves able to imprison the British army in Boston, which was all they expected or desired at that time. Mr. Pendleton of Virginia, Mr. Sherman of Connecticut, were very explicit in declar-ing their opinion; Mr. Cushing and several others more faintly expressed their opposition and their fears of discontents in the army and in New Mr. Paine expressed a great opinion of General Ward and a strong friendship for him, having been his classmate at college, or at least his contemporary; but gave no opinion upon the doors to obtain a unanimity, and the voices were generally so clearly in favor of Washington, that the dissentient members were persuaded to with-draw their opposition, and Mr. Washington was nominated, I believe by Mr. Thomas Johnson of Maryland, unanimously elected, and the army

"The next question was, who should be the second officer. General Lee was nominated and most strenuously urged by many, particularly Mr. Mifflin, who said that General Lee would serve cheerfully under Washington, but considering his rank, character, and experience, could not be expected to serve under any other. Lee must be, aut secundus ant nullus. To this las strenuously objected, that it would be a great deal to expect of General Ward that he should opinion of General Lee's learning, general information, and especially of his science and experience in war, I could not advise General Ward to second, and Lee the third ! Gates and Mifflin, I believe, had some appointments, and General Washington took with him Mr. Reed of Philadelphia, a lawyer of some eminence, for his private secretary, and the gentlemen all set off for the camp. They had not proceeded twenty miles the camp. They had not proceeded twenty miles from Philadelphia before they met a courier with the news of the battle of Bunker's Hill, the death of General Warren, the slaughter among the British officers and men, as well as among ours,

and the burning of Charlestown." *This will scarcely surprise those who know that Mr. Hancock's prevailing foible was a ondness for official distinction. But the writer never was among those disposed on this account to depreciate the merit of this gentleman's services in the Revolution.

'The emotion was smothered enough by the second day to enable him in writing to Mr. Gerry in Massachusetts, to call Washington a "fine man." But there can be little doubt that neither Hancock nor Ward was ever afterwards cordial towards him. Mr. Adams's letters of the same date will be found elsewhere.—[Austin's Life of Gerry, j. 82.]

82.]

† Mr. Adams was one of the committee of three (Mr. Hen ry and Mr. Lynch) appointed to wait upon General Lee to inform him of his appointment, and request his answer, whether he would accept the command. They reported im-

sweeps through the centre, full of every kind of craft, and the dairy women land their milk from their barges on the quay in front of the very proudest doors. The houses and half of the canals are shaded with deep-leaved lindens, and the carriagree rettle under them with the tall the carriages rattle under them, with the tall houses on one side and the waters on the other. Nowhere are girls' faces prettier than in Holland; complexions pearly white, with just enough red to give them a healthier bloom, and their hands are as fair, soft, and tapering, as their eyes are full of mirth, witchery, and fire. Bentley's Miscelluny.

For the National Era. SONNET. TO MISSES ALICE AND PHEBE CAREY.

Fair lyrists! I have listened to your lays-So sweetly chiming on the ravished ear, And falling still in cadences so clear-Till admiration kindles into praise. But idle were my fond desires to raise

A quiet tribute to your poesy-You little need the "boast of heraldry." Whose songs with such inherent lustre blaze: Along your verse, enlivening fancy plays, And inspiration, with its kindling glow; A mystic beauty sheds its mellow rays, Which melt and mingle in the liquid flow Of thought, and passion, and poetic fire

Till listening auditors all bless your heaven-strung lyres. A. CURTIS. Jefferson, Ashtabula Co., Aug. 8, 1850.

Jacksonville, June 21, 1850.

To the Editor of the National Era: Sin: You have doubtless heard of Jacksonville the literary emporium of Illinois. Nevertheless I would like to chat a few seconds about it, if you

have time to listen. It is a delightful village, located in central Illinois, and when first the straner looks upon its beauties he could easily imagine that he was gazing on the pet of the forest King, whom the wood nymphs tenderly encircle in their protecting arms, and delight to cherish and beautify. Like guardian angels, its literary and be-nevolent institutions cluster around it: in the west ern environs are situated Illinois College, and the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb; about one quarter of a mile south of the village, the State Hospi tal for the Insane is being erected, and about the same distance east is located the Pauper's Home, and hard by is being laid the foundation of an Asylum for the Blind. And immediately in the village are located two Female Seminaries, and one Free School-house is being erected. It is also a church-going community, as well as a literary one, there being seven churches, whose respectable congregations speak well for the religious and moral character of the place. But the wonder of wonders is found in the southwestern section of the town: it is a village within a village, the inner one being called Africa—a community of negroes nestling in the protecting arms of their white brothers! But tell it not in the South, publish it not among slaveholders, lest their sons and daughters stand forth and call us Abolitionists. Not many weeks since, I spent half a day in visiting this colored community. First I was conducted to their school-room, where there was a pub-lic examination, it being the last day of the term cerning these confusions, and apprehending daily that we should hear very distressing news from Boston, I walked with Mr. Samuel Adams in the timidly taking their first step in the literary highway, but their answers were prompt and correct and when their teacher (a charitable white lady asked, will you have school to-morrow or a holy-day, every pupil answered, school. All were then invited to repair to another room, where refresh-ments had been prepared for the occasion. An elegant and tasteful arrangement characterizedthe tables, the viands were rich and tempting as themselves to nothing; but I was determined to take a step which should compet them and all the other members of Congress to declare themselves for or against something. "I am determined this determined this in many eases there was displayed much and in many eases there was displayed much taste in the arrangement of yards and gardens They not only cultivate the culinary vegetables, but their homes were also surrounded by shrubs and flowers, which are so admirably ad pted to the fostering of the finer sensibilities of the mind With such home associations to influence them, it is not strange that these colored children appear as the equals, in intellect and morals, of the neighboring white children. And methought, i a slaveholder could spend a few days in their village, he would blush to think that he had ever classed them with brutes, to be bought and sold as

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.

A meeting will be held in Worcester, Massachusetts, on the 23d and 24th of October next, agreeably to appointment of a preliminary meeting, held at Boston on the 30th of May last had but one gentleman in my mind for that im- men and women of our country who feel sufficient interest in the great question of Woman's Rights duties, and relations in the social system, to give an earnest thought and effective effort to its right ful adjustment, are invited to meet each other in free conference at the time and place appointed. would command the approbation of all America, and unite the cordial exertions of all the Colonies a hundred different forms of effort for the world's redemption from the sins and suffering which oppress it, has brought this one, which yields to

none in importance and urgency, into distinguished One half of the race are its immediate objects and the other half are as deeply involved by that absolute unity of interest and destiny which Nature has established between them. The neighbor is near enough to involve every human being in a general equality of rights and community of interests; but men and women, in their reciprocities of love and duty, are one flesh and one bloodmother, sister, wife, and daughter, come so near

the heart and mind of every man, that they must be either his blessings or his bane.

Where there is such mutuality of interests, such interlinking of life, there can be no real antagonisms of position and action: the sexes should not for any reason take hostile attitudes towards each other, either in the apprehension or amendment of the wrongs which exist in their neces sary relations; and they should harmonize in opinion and cooperate in effort, for the reason that they must unite in the ultimate achievement of

the desired reformation. Of the many points now undergoing discussion and demanding a just settlement, the general ques-tion of woman's rights and relations comprehends such as—her education, literary, scientific, and artistic—her avocations, industrial, commercial, and professional-her interest, pecuniary, civil, and po hitical—in a word, her rights as an individual, and his contemporary; but gave no opinion upon the question. The subject was postponed to a future day. In the mean time, pains were taken out of that is not merely animal in a human life, are rightly understood or justly provided for in the existing social order. Nor is it any more true that the constitutional differences of the sexes, which should determine, define, and limit the resulting differences of office and duty, are ade quately comprehended and practically observed.

Woman has been condemned for her greater delicacy of physical organization to inferiority of intellectual and moral culture, and to the forfeiture of social and civil privileges. In the re lation of marriage she has been ideally annihi lated, and actually enslaved, in all that concerns her personal and pecuniary rights; and even in widowhood, and maiden singleness, she is oppressed with such limitations and degradations of labor and avocation as clearly and cruelly mark the condition of a disabled caste. But by the inspiration of the Almighty, the beneficent spirit of reform is roused to the redress of these wrongs: the tyranny which degrades and crushes wive and mothers sits no longer lightly on the world's conscience—the heart's home-worship feels the stain of stooping at a dishonored altar. Man-hood begins to feel the shame of muddying the spring from which it draws its highest life, and womanhood is everywhere awakening to assert its divinely chartered rights, and fulfil its noblest

It is the spirit of reviving truth and righteous ness which has moved upon the great deep of the public heart, and roused its redressing justice and, through it, the Providence of God is vindi cating the order and appointments of his creation The signs are encouraging, the time is opportune; come, then, to this Convention. It is your duty, if you are worthy of your age and country Give the help of your best thought to separate the light from the darkness; bravely give the protection of your name and the benefit of your efforts to the great work of settling the princi-ples, devising the method, and achieving the success of this great enterprise.

A line of mail stages has been established from Independence, Mo., to Santa Fe, to run monthly The Independence Commonwealth says: "The stages are got up in a splendid style, and

are each capable of conveying eight passengers. The bodies are beautifully painted, and made ediately his words of acceptance. -[Journals of Congress. upon the marshes; and her people push out the waters, and pile up the earth against them, and sit quietly down to smoke. Shing come for the sits and as follows: Each mar has boats in ferrying streams. The team consists of six mules to each coach. The mail is guarded by eight men, armed as follows: Each mar has boats in ferrying streams. sit quietly down to smoke. Ships come from India, and ride at anchor before their doors, coming rifles; in a holster, below, one of Colt's long rein from sea through the pathways they have opened in the sand, and unlading their goods on quays that quiver on the bogs. Amsterdam is not the most pleasant place in the world when a June sun is shining hot upon the dead water of load! This is equal to a small army, armed as in its canals, and their green surface is only disturbed | olden times, and from the courageous appearance chant princes of Amsterdam. A broad canal we have no apprehensions for the safety of the

hundred and fifty miles from this city, and have sent out a blacksmith, and a number of men to cut and cure hay, with a quantity of animals, grain, and provisions; and we understand they intend to make a sort of trading post there, and to open a farm. They contemplate, we believe to make a similar settlement at Walnut Creek

"Two of the stages will start from here the first of every month."

OBITUARY. Died on the 16th of 7th month, at the residence

of her father, Cincinnati, Ohio, Anna, daughter of Levi and Catharine Coffin, of that city, aged nearly 11 years. This dear child had been suf fering from a severe attack of whooping-cough which had not been entirely overcome, was seized with sypmtoms of cholera. Her enfee bled constitution proved unequal to conflict with this disease, and notwithstanding the diligent ap plication of means to stay its progress, she sunk under its power. The consolation of her parents arises from a trust in the free mercy of God in Christ Jesus, whose divine grace often works secretly in the young, preserving from sin, leading to aspirations after holiness, and dedication of eart to that Redeemer who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven," and who now, as ever, seeks to gather his lambs into the told of rest. The bereaved parents are comforted in their afflictions by evidences that the open ing mind of their precious child was thus under the influence of the Heavenly Father's love.

Tickets, \$15.
Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, A. H. BALDRIDGE, M. D. Ticket, \$15.
Professor of Legal Medicine and Natural History, W. W. WALTERS, M. D. Ticket \$15.
Demonstrator of Anatomy and Pro-sector, to be appointed. Ticket, \$5.
Matriculation fee, \$5. Graduating fee, \$25. THE STATE OF SUPERIOR. - A resolution has een submitted in the Michigan Constitutional Convention, to inquire into the expediency of the ormation of a Territorial Government Upper Peninsula, (on Lake Superior,) and its ul-imate admission in the Union as a State, with the assent of the people of the State of Michigan and of Congress.

DR. CHARLES MUNDE'S WATER CURE ES-TABLISHMENT,

OR, THE PEN, THE PULPIT, AND THE PRESS-At Northampton, Massachusetts.

THIS Establishment is situated at Bensonville, on the west bank of Mili river, two and a half miles from the Northampton Railroad Depot, seven hours' ride from New York, about five from Boston, and five from Albany, in one of the pleasantest valleys of New England, surrounded with wood grown hills, with shady walks, and abundantly supplied with the purest, softest, and coldest granite water. The air is pure and healthy, and the climate mildand agreeable. The new and syacious buildings offer all the conveniences for water-cure purposes, such as large plunge baths, douches, and airy lodging rooms for about fifty patients, separate for either sex, a gymnasium, piano, &c. The Doctor being the earliest disciple of Priessnitz new living, and having an experience of more than fifteen years of his own, (his writings on Water Cure being in the hands of every European hydropath), hopes to respond to any reasonable expectations from the Water Cure system, made on the part of those sufferers who may confide themselves to him. He, as well as his wife and family, will exert themselves to insure to their patients every comfort compatible with the chief purpose of their residence in the establishment.

Terms—For board and treatment, \$10 per week. Ladies and gentlemen accompanying patients, \$5 per week.
July 25—Im. CHARLES MUNDE, M. D. Containing Fourteen Discourses, delivered in Cincin-At Northampton, Massachusetts. T. H. Stockton.

This is an octave volume of 288 pages, bound in emboss ed cloth, at one dollar per copy—the same price at which it was issued in numbers. It can be sent by mail, to any part of the United States, for seventeen cents postage. Per sons ordering it now, will pay less postage than they would have done for the numbers, and have the advantage of receiving it neatly bound. Address the Author, or any Cinciunati Bookseller.

"To do full justice to the sect principle, as sects commonly make a boast of holding it, Mr Stockton should not only be tolerated by the body he has left behind, as well as by other bodies, but cordisally taken by the hand, all around, and welcomed into the circle of free and independent witnesses of the truth."—Mercersburg Review for July, 1850.

Aug. 22—4t

CALIFORNIA PASSENGER AGENCY, Talifornia Passence R. Agency,
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For the satisfaction of those to whom we are personal nknown, we refer to the following members of Congress unknown, we refer to the following members of Congress:

Hon. John Otis, Maine
James Meacham, Vt.
John F. Hale, N. H.
Horace Mann, Mass.
Loren P. Waldo, Conn.
Wm. H. Seward, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas Corwin Secretary U. S. Treasury.

Aug. 29—tf

WILLIAM OWENS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy omy and Surgical Prosecutor.

A gratuitous and preliminary course of lectures will commence on the first Monday in October; at the same time the Demonstrator's rooms will be opened, with every facility for the study of Anatomy. Tickets to a full course of lectures, \$60 in advance, (or well-endorsed note for \$70; to two or more full courses of lectures, \$100 in advance. Matriculation ticket, \$5; Graduation \$15; Demonstrator's ticket, \$5; (anatomical material abundant;) Hospital ticket, \$5, which gives access to the clinical lectures of the extensive Commercial Hospital. Board from \$2 to \$250 per week. Scudents occasionally board themselves, in clubs, for one-half of this amount BENNETT'S DAGUERREAN GALLERY. Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington City, one door west of Gilman's Drug Store. THE citizens of Washington and strangers visiting the city are respectfully informed that the subscriber has just opened a gallery as above, which he has fitted up in elegant style, with all the latest improvements, including

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N. S. BENNETT.

Jan. 31—19 BOSTON.

JAMES F. FOSTER continues to manufacture all the various approved TRUSSES at his new stand, No. 48 Washington street, opposite No. 416 Washington street and his residence and business being both in the sam building, can be seen at home most of the whole of the time day or evening. He has more room and better convenience for the Truss Business than any other person engaged it in this city or any other.

t in this city or any other.

Also, ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS for prolaps then, trusses for prolapsus ani, suspensory bags, knee cape back boards, steeled shoes for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hour's notice, and made to answer oftentime as well as new. The subscriber having worn a truss him self for the last twenty five years, and fitted so many for the last twelve years, feels confident in being able to sufall cases that may come to him.

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All ladies in want of abdominal supporters or trusses will be waited upon by his wife, Mrs. Caroline D. Foster, who has had twenty years? experience in the business.

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IMPROVED LARD OIL.—Lard Oil of the finest quality a qual to sperm for combustion, also for machinery and woollens, being manufactured without acids, can always be purchased and shipped in strong barrels, prepared expressly to prevent leakage. Orders received and excented for the Lake, Atlantia, and Southern cities, also for the WestIndies and Condaga. Apply to

Lake, Atlantie, and Southern Artists, and Canadas. Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer, Jan. 20. 23 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati BOARDING. MRS. EMILY H. STOCKTON, No. 161 Chestnut stre Oct. 25-tf

ST. LAWRENCE EXCHANGE, POTSDAM, New York. SILAS HICOCK, Propriet Aug. 29-ti LAW OFFICE, COLUMBUS, O.

William B. Jarvis, Jun., attorney and Counsellos at Law, Columbus, Ohio. Office in Platt's prew bullding, State street, opposite south door of State House. Business connected with the profession, of all kinds, punctually attended to Jan. 28. BOSTON "NATIONAL ERA" AGENCY,

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do. do. do. 500
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LARD FOR OIL. ARL WANTED .- Cash paid for corn, mast, and slop-fed LARI WARY LARIES TO A COMMENT OF THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer, Jan. 20. 33 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati, O.

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LONG & BYRN, No. 302 Baltimore street, corner of Liberty street, are now receiving and offer for gale on the most liberal terms an extensive and varied assortment of British, German, French, and Domestic Goods, adapted to approaching season, consisting in part of-

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Cloths—blue, black, brown green, drab, and assorted colors.
Beaver Cloths—blue, black, and culored.
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Cassimeres—fancy and black.
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fancy figured.
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Green Baizes of various widths and qualities.
Francels of various widths, qualities, and colors.
Ginghams—fancy, black, and white.
Prints—3 4, 7-8, and 4-4, foreign and domestic, neat and
pretty styles.

TUTION,

Of Louisville, Kentucky.

THE General Assembly of the State of Kentucky passed an act chartering this College with ample powers, and the board of trustees have organized and appointed the fol-lowing Faculty:

Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine, hysical Diognosis, and Pathology, J. BEEMAN, M. D. lokets, \$15.

THE BIBLE ALLIANCE:

lants, 224-Graduates, 65.

HORATIO P. GATCHELL, M. D., Professor of Anat

nd Physiology.

JOSEPH R. BUCHANAN, M. D., Medical Chemistry

and Cerebral Physiology.

LORENZO E. JONES, M. D., Materia Medica and

harmacy.

BENJAMIN L. HILL, M. D., Surgery and Obstetrics
L. GIBSON JONES, M. D., Theory and Practice of

WOOSTER BEACH, M. D., Emeritus Professor of

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Nov. 15—tf

Monterey, January 18, 1850.

A TTORNEY and Counselfor at Law, and General La Agent, Falls of St. Anthony, Minnesota Territory.

T. H. Stockton.

Aug. 22-4t

PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE.

PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE.

A Ta meeting of the Board of Managers of the Parkeville
Hydropathic Institute, held Fifth month 15th, 1850,
Joseph A. Weder, M. D., was unanimously elected Resident
Physician in the place of Dr. Dexter, resigned.
Having made various improvements, this institute is now
pr. pared to receive an additional number of patients; and
from Dr. Weder's well-known skill and practical experience
in Europe, (acquired under Vincenz Preissnitz, the founder
of the Hydropathic system.) and for several years past in
this country, and particularly in the city of Philadelphis,
(where he has had many patients,) the Managers believe
the afflicted will find him an able and an attentive physician. pretty styles.
English and Domestic Long Cloths.
Brown Cottons—3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 10-4, and 12-4—a general assortment.
Ticks of various brands, and a great variety of other goods, all of which they offer as above, and most respectfully solicit purchasers to call and examine their stock.

Aug S—3m THE AMERICAN REFORM MEDICAL INSTI-

In.

In. domestic department being under the charge of a steward and Matron, will enable the Destor to devote to the patients whatever time may be necessary.

Application for admission to be made to SAMUEL WEBB, Secretary.

Office No. 58 South Fourth street, residence No. 16 Logan source. Philadelphia.

one coard of trustess have organized and appointed the following Faculty:
Profess or of the Principles and Practice of Surgery, J. H.
JORDAN, M. D. Ticket, § 15.
Professor of Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Toxicology, to be filled Tickets, § 15.
Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Medical Botany, C. J. CHILDS. M. D. Tickets, § 15.
Professor of General, Special, and Pathological Auatomy, Physiology, and Operative Surgery, J. GILMAN, M. D.
Ticket, § 15.
Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine, Physical Diognosis and Pathology.

General Description of the Parkeville Hydropathic Institute.

The main building is three stories high, standing back from the street about one hundred feet, with a semicircular grass plot in front, and contains thirty to forty rooms. The grounds around the house are tastefully laid out with walks and planted with trees, shrubs, &c. On the left of the entrance to these grounds is a cottage containing four rooms, used by male patients as a bathing house, with grery convenience for "packing;" bathing, &c.; on the right of the entrance, about two hundred feet distance of one hundred feet, are three other cottages, some eighty feet apart. One of these is the laundry, with a hydrant at the door; the other two are occupied by the servants.

The hydrant water is introduced into these cottages as well as into the main-building, and all the waste water carried off by drains under ground.

The Lectures will commence the first Monday in Novemer next, and continue twenty weeks. It will be observed that the extraordinary length of the term brings the fee onsiderably lower than that of most other medical schools. THE WATER WORKS

Consist of a circular stone building, standing on the brow of a bill, surmounted by a large cedar reservoir containing five hundred barrels, brought from a never-failing spring of pure cold water in the side of the bill, by "a hydraulic ram," a self-acting machine of cast iron, that is kept constantly going, night and day, by the descent of the wa er from the spring. The surplus water is carried from the reservoir to a fountain in the water works yard surrounded by weeping willows. In the first story of the water works is a circular room, containing the douche bath, which is a stream falling from a height of about birty feet, and can be varied in size from half an inch to an inch and a half in diameter. Adjoining the donce room is a dressing room, with marble tables, &c.; the rising douche (for the cure of piles, &c.) is one of the most complete contrivances of the kind, being entirely under the control of the patient using the same.

There are many other analysance which saw he better the cure THE WATER WORKS Those wishing forther information will address (postpaid)

A. H. BALDRIDGE, M. D., Dean of the Faculty, at Louisville, Kentucky: or Prof. J. H. JORDAN, Dayton, Ohio; or Prof. C. J. CHILDS, Madison, Indiana.

Aug. 29—6t nati, between January 13 and April 21, 1850: By

There are many other appliances, which can be better understood by a personal examination. May 30. JAMES BIRNEY AND CHARLES C. PEIRCE,

BIRNEY & PEIRCE, Attorneys at Law and Notaries JAMES BIRNEY, commissioned to take depositions. knowledgment of deeds, and to administer oaths and affirm ations, by appointment of the Governors of

Missouri New York Pennsylvania Tennessee Texas ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE OF CINCIN-NATI, Chartered in 1845-Session of 1849-'50-Matricu THE Sixth Winter Session of this College will commence on the first Monday of November, 1850, and continue four months. The chairs of the Faculty will be arranged as follows: Special attention given to collections and to the taking of

opositions. Office, No. 114 Main street. July 25. WATSON & RENWICK, WASHINGTON, D. C., A GENT'S for procuring Patents in the United States and foreign countries.

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July 18.
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The leading principles of the College are, that all medical treatment should be of a safe and restorative, instead of a dangerous or intant character—that knowledge should be sought freely from all sources, and that no medical creed should be emerced by proscriptive associations. The Eclectic system of practice embraces a great number of medicines and remedial measures not generally known or used, and its success is believed to be unequalled. The average mortality of cholera under Eclectic practice has been less than five per cent.—the average mortality from all diseases, less than two per cent.

Students will call upon their arrival in the city at the office of Prof. B. L. HILL, Secretary of the Faculty, northwest corner of Ninth and Elm. For further information, address, post-paid. most reasonable rates.

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June 6.

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the genuine original "Townsend Sursuparilla." Being
poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which
means it has been kept out of market, and the sal a circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth and known
its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as
those persons who had been healed of sore disea es, and
saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful
healing power. This

lealing power. This
Grand and Unequalled Preparation Grand and Unequalled Preparation
is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for
throughout the length and bread h of the land.
Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and
never changes, but for the better; because it is prepared on
scientific principles, by a scientific man. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the Art,
have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of
the Old Doctor's Sursaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is
well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties, and some properties which are inert or useless; and
others, which, if retained in preparing it for use, produce fermentation and acid, which is injurious to the system. Some
of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so volatile, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are
not preserved by a scientific process, known only to those
experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these volatile
principles, which if yoff in vapor, or as an exhalation, under
heat, are the very essential medical properties of the root,
which give to it all its value. The

Genuine Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla FOR purifying the blood, and for the cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Stubborn U cers, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Erysipelas, Pimples, Bles, Mercurial Discusse, Cutaneous Eruptions, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Consumption, Female Complaints, Loss of Appetite, Gen

Genuine Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsanarilla is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsapa-rilla root are first removed, everything capable of becoming acid or of fermentation is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concen-trated form, and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Frepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of Innumerable Diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side, in its favor, by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of Consumption, Dyspepsia, and Liver Complaint, and in Rheumatism, Scrotlula, and Piles, Costiveness, all Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, and all affections arising from

Impurity of the Blood.

Cure of Innumerable Diseases,

Impurity of the Blood.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from indigestion, from acidity of the stemach, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and cold hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not had its equal in coughs and colds, and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

Female Complaints. value. Lieutenant Miller, of the army, has kindly sent us the following letter from California:

Messys. A. B. & D. Sands:

Gentlemen: I beg leave to add my testimony in favor of your invaluable medicine, hoping it may lead some other unfortunate beings to wy its effects, and that they may be benefited as I have been.

I arrived here from the United States by the overland route, about the lst of October last. A few days after, I was attacked with a very disagreeable cruption of the skin, which my physician could not cure. I happened to find your Sar aparilla in a store in this place, and remembering the popularity of the medicine at home, I purchased three bottles, which had the desired effect of removing my difficulty entirely. With high regards, yours, &c.,

J. H. MILLER, U. S. A. It works wonders in cases of fluor albus or whites, falling of the womb, obstructed, suppressed, or painful menses, irregularity of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is effectual in curing all forms of the kidney disease. By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and cures all forms of

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other diseases, as spinal irritation, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, swooning, epileptic fits, convulsions, &c.

Is not this, then, NEW YORK, JANUARY 8, 1850. The Medicine you Pre-eminently Need? Messys. Manas:

Gentlemen: I have great pleasure in acknowledging to you the great beneft I have received from the use of your Sarsaparila. A subject of pulmonary disease, I made a voyage to Europe, but while there continued to be afflicted. A few weeks after my return, I was seized with a violent hemorrhage of the lungs, and from the debility and great prestration of strength that followed, with the protracted difficulty of respiration, I am entirely relieved by the use of vonr Sarsaparilla, which I consider a most important end But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's ferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be Compared with the Old Dr.'s,

because of one Grand Fact, that the one is Incapable of De-terioration and Never Spoils,
while the other does; it sours, ferments, and blows the bottes containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonus to the system? What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid! What causes dyspensia but said! Do we not all know, that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischief it produces!—fatuler ce, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhoea, dysen'ery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is serofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on eruptions of the skin, scald head, salt rheum, erysipelas, white swelling, fever-sores, and all incerations, internal and external? It is nothing under heaven but an acid substance, which sours and thus spoils all the

your Sarsaparilla, which I consider a most important and truly valuable discovery in the healing art. I feel that I have not for fourteen years enjoyed so good health as present. Very gratefully, yours, S. E. SAYMORE. Messrs. Sands: New Orleans, November 12, 1849. Gentlemen: I take the liberty of sending you a letter which may be of importance to those who are softering as I have done. I received great benefit from your Sarsaparilla, having been cured of a malady after suffering six years. I hereby cheerfully certify to the good effect of your medicine, and I hope God will reward you for all the good you have done. A chronic cough had tormented me day and night, and repeated attacks of fever induced me to believe that I should die with consumption. One day, while suffering a violent attack of burning fever, a friend persuaded me to try your incomparable medicine, but, to tell the truth, I had no confidence in it. I finally purchased a bottle, and by its use and the help of God I was restored to better health than I had enjoyed for six years. I cannot but bless the author of this admirable medicine. GENTLEMEN: I take the liberty of sending you a letter all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now, is it not horrible to make and sell, and infinitely

Souring, Fermenting, Acid "Compound" of S. P.
Townsend!

Ind yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob
Townsend's Genuine Original Sarsuparilla is an Imitation
of his inferior preparation!!
Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which
would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsendle Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price \$1 per

reaven to find that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's uticle! and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and crimination's from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's Formenting Compound.

We wish it understood, because it is the absolute truth, hat S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's hat S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's hat hey are unlike in every particular, having not one sin-le thing in common. Washington, D. C.,

DEALS in checks, drafts, acceptances, promissory notes D hank notes, and coin.

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Notes on all solvent banks in the United States bought and sold at the best prices.

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As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—know no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific unprofessional man—what guarantee can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, contrining all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the agents of disease, instead of health?

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirnity—that OLD DR. JACOR TOWNSEND has sought and found the opportunity and means to bring his

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